FACTS ON FILE

Weekly World News Digest with Cumulative Index

ADVISORY BOARD

Letters: Prof. A. J. BARNOUW, Columbia
Medical Science: Dr. EDWARD C. BRENNER
Political Science: Prof. FRANCIS W. COKER, Yale
Economics: Prof. J. ANTON DE HAAS, Claremont
Science: DAVID DIETZ, Scripps-Howard Newspapers
Education: Prof. HARRY D. GIDEONSE, Pres., Brooklyn College

History: JOHN GUNTHER
News Analysis: H. V. KALTENBORN
World Affairs: WILLIAM L. SHIRER
Law: Dr. FRANK HENRY SOMMER, formerly N. Y. U.
Latin America: Prof. FRANK TANNENBAUM, Columbia
Library Service: Dr. C. C. WILLIAMSON, Columbia

JAN 17 1951
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Vol. XI, No. 532 Published weekly in 2 sections—Section I Friday, Jan. 5—Thursday, Jan. 11, 1951

COVERS PERIOD MONDAY, JAN. 1—THURSDAY, JAN. 11, 1951

Letters in margin are to facilitate reference from future issues and index

WORLD AFFAIRS

A **SUMMARY.** *(Jan. 1-11) Reds captured Seoul, drove south. U.S. agreed to new UN truce bid to Red China. Gen. Eisenhower flew to Europe as Atlantic defense chief. Russia insisted on Big 4 talks to halt arming West Germans. Vatican ordered priests to stay out of Rotary clubs.*

Domestic News: *Pres. Truman stressed mobilization plans, warned Russia U.S. will fight in State of Union message. Sen. Taft challenged use of U.S. troops in Korea, Europe. 81st Congress gave way to 82d after rushing through $20 billion defense fund, a $3.1 billion civilian defense program, new excess-profits tax.*

B *Gen. Marshall urged draft of all 18-year-olds. Nevada site picked for atomic weapons tests. Projected 30-day price freeze was dropped.*

Died: *Sinclair Lewis, America's leading novelist.*

KOREA

Reds Take Seoul, Inchon. Seoul, Kimpo Airfield and the port of Inchon fell Jan. 4 to the Chinese and Korean Reds, 4 days after they launched an offensive New Year's Day along the 38th Parallel. South Korea lost its capital for the 2d time in the 7-month-old war. North Koreans captured it June 28, were driven out Sept. 26. This time the greater part of its population fled before the Reds arrived. [See Vol. X, p. 306C]

C

UN Avoids Showdown. The U.S. 8th Army and its allies pulled out of Seoul Jan. 4 without risking a showdown battle.

According to UN military and press estimates, the Chinese and Korean Reds had massed 400,000 men for their Seoul attack as against 125,000 Americans, ROK and other UN troops (about half the ground force under Gen. Douglas MacArthur's command). The strength of Red attacks northeast of Seoul Jan. 1 and 3 apparently convinced the UN command it would lose its army by trying to defend the city.

D

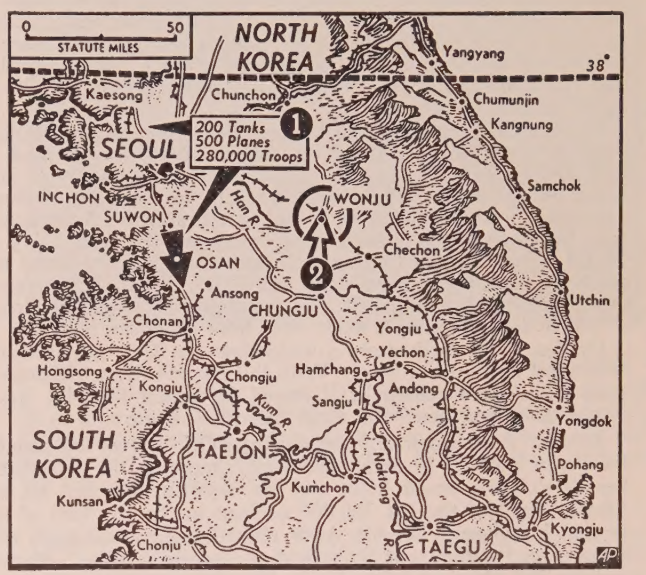
The well-executed withdrawal carried out Jan. 3-4 indicated that plans had long been made for the 8th Army to retreat southward, taking as heavy a toll of the Reds as possible without risking entrapment or destruction. Frontline dispatches said many UN troops were angry over the strategy of retreat, hinted they had had little chance to come to grips with the Reds. But U.S. Defense Secy. George C. Marshall said Jan. 4: "The situation in Korea is developing almost exactly as we anticipated." He declared that UN forces faced "heavy and almost incredible" odds.

There were no prospects for sending MacArthur more troops, although he was reported asking for them. Washington columnist Robert S. Allen said Jan. 9 that Korea would get "fire power" reinforcements (more heavy army weapons) and a "tremendous buildup in air power." Military experts predicted that MacArthur's present forces can hold out indefinitely in the old Pusan-Taegu beachhead area if they pull back that far and dig in.

E

909.82
F14

Reds Retake Seoul, Plot Next Drive



Wide World

H **After taking Seoul Jan. 4 in New Year's offensive, Chinese and Korean Reds reportedly massed powerful ground and air forces Jan. 10 for next phase of campaign (1). UN troops broke retreat with small-scale counterattack Jan. 9-10 at Wonju (2). [See last war map Vol. X, p. 413]**

New UN Cease-Fire Plan. A proposed new 5-point UN plan to stop the Korean war and include Red China in a UN body on Far Eastern peace was indorsed by the U.S. Jan. 11 but criticized by Russia. The plan, destined for eventual Gen. Assembly adoption and submission to Red China, was presented to the Assembly's Political & Security Com. in Lake Success, N. Y. by the 3-man Korean Truce Com. (Assembly Pres. Nasrollah Entezam of Iran, Sir Benegal N. Rau of India, External Affairs Secy. Lester B. Pearson of Canada). Its provisions:

J

1. An immediate cease-fire with safeguards against use of the truce "as a screen for mounting a new offensive."
2. Action during the truce on a permanent Korean peace.
3. Exit of "non-Korean" forces by "appropriate stages."
4. UN-approved administration of Korea during the truce.
5. Creation of a UN agency, including the U.S., Russia, Britain and Red China, to settle Far Eastern issues, including Formosa's future and Chinese representation in UN.

K

The U.S. had been putting pressure for days on other UN delegations to give up hopes of negotiating with the Chinese Reds and brand them formally as aggressors in Korea. But Warren R. Austin told the Political Com. Jan. 11 the U.S. was willing to see if one more truce appeal would work inasmuch as most UN countries seemed to favor it. The Truce Com. had

reported Jan. 3 on failure of its December appeal to Peking. But the Political Com. decided Jan. 8 (only the Soviet bloc opposed) to give the Truce Com. another chance to work out a new cease-fire proposal.

Austin said Jan. 11 that the UN must be "firmly united in opposing aggression," made it clear he expected the UN to vote condemnation of Red China if the new cease-fire move fails. Russia's Jacob A. Malik told the Political Com. that the new 5-point scheme struck him as "vague" and containing "a hint of an ultimatum," implied the Chinese Reds will reject it.

The plan reflected the views of a British Commonwealth conference under way in London since Jan. 4. The Commonwealth backed recognition of Red China. Britain's Sir Gladwin Jebb told the Political Com. Jan. 11 the Chinese Reds were being offered a last chance to get control of Formosa without "general war." (Yugoslavia's Marshal Tito on Korea in a UP interview Jan. 7: UN forces should leave "because the situation is strategically futile . . . Korea [is] not a threat anywhere else for the moment.") [See Vol. X, p. 421G]

Red Offensive. The Chinese-Korean Red drive for Seoul began before dawn Jan. 1 following a New Year's Eve artillery bombardment along the line just south of the 38th Parallel. At the main points of attack, especially northeast of Seoul, the Communists put on a fanatical show. They set up a din of bugle calls, cymbals, whistles and war cries as the offensive began, and squandered men in "human wave" charges through land mine and barbed wire barriers. UN fliers and ground troops agreed that the Reds also suffered heavy losses from strafing and firebombing U.S. air attacks.

But the Communists broke through Jan. 1 against the ROK First Div., northeast of Seoul on the 8th Army's right flank. Red strategy was the same as in the Chinese breakthrough in North Korea in November: South Koreans to the right of the American line bore the brunt of the attack and the Americans were forced to fall back for fear of entrapment [see Vol. X, p. 382D]. The break in the front northeast of Seoul prompted a general 8th Army withdrawal to the outskirts of Seoul. UN troops made a scorched-earth retreat, destroying every possible building in which the Communists might hide from American planes.

On Jan. 3 the Reds drove a wedge between U.S. and British troops just northeast of Seoul. With this the 8th Army, although many of its men reportedly clamored for orders to fight, was instructed to quit Seoul and avoid the risk of being split in 2.

Retreat. Pres. Syngman Rhee and the ROK Cabinet left Seoul for Pusan Jan. 3. Rhee had declared almost to the last that Seoul's defenses would hold, and his departure touched off a panicky flight of the last 300,000 civilians in the city (out of a normal 1 million). The 8th Army cleared bridges and roads of refugees and carried out its retreat in orderly convoys. Many civilians fled afoot across the frozen Han River to the south.

Meanwhile oil and firebombs stored at Kimpo Airfield were set afire, and American port battalions wrecked Inchon's harbor installations under cover of U.S. warships. The last U.S. plane left Kimpo and the last U.S. ships and troops sailed out of Inchon Jan. 4. Seoul's evacuation was completed the same day when the rear-guard British Commonwealth 29th Brigade crossed and then blew up the last pontoon bridge spanning the Han River. The capital's military installations had been blown up or burned. Looters started numerous other fires. On the heels of the British, enemy troops then entered Seoul. [See Vol. X, p. 421C]

Osan-Wonju Fighting. In the next 7 days Communist advance units pursued the 8th Army to the Songun vicinity, 30 miles below Seoul near the west coast, and reached a point in central Korea 70 miles below the 38th Parallel.

In the west the Reds took Suwon Jan. 7, next day occupied Osan, where the first American was killed in the Korean war last July. UN forces were retracing last summer's retreat route toward Chonan and Taejon.

U.S. 2d Infantry Div. troops withdrew Jan. 8 from Wonju, central Korean road center, but counterattacked next day in company with French and Dutch newcomers to the Korean fighting. UN patrols reentered Wonju Jan. 10 but pulled out after a few hours. On Jan. 11 a Chinese thrust almost to Tangyang, 35 miles southeast of Wonju, threatened to outflank the UN's central Korean positions. Snow and rain curtailed the fighting.

New Red Buildup. Meanwhile the Communists were said at UN Hq. in Tokio Jan. 10 to be massing 285,000 men between Osan and Chungju in west-central Korea for their next major effort. Tokio also said the Reds had 200 tanks and 500 planes in Manchuria for use in Korea.

A Pentagon spokesman in Washington estimated Jan. 5 that there were 950,000 enemy troops in Korea. 500,000 including 300,000 Chinese were said to be on or near the front with 450,000 in reserve in the North. [See Vol. X, p. 414C-E]

Air War. The Far East Air Force claimed to have inflicted 2,650 casualties on Red troops near the Seoul front Jan. 1 [see p. 2C, L-M]. Red Korea said Jan. 3 that American plane losses in the war to Dec. 31 totaled 507. (The Far East Air Force admits the loss of 120 planes June 25-Nov. 21—99 fighters, 11 bombers, 10 other types—but says losses since then have been "infinitesimal.") 15 Red jets made one of the enemy's rare jet-fighter attacks on a U.S. B-29 near Manchuria Jan. 10 but refused to chase it far from the frontier. [See Vol. X, p. 421H]

South Koreans. War refugees in South Korea numbered about 1,000,000 Jan. 9 with about 400,000 in Taegu and Pusan. All those in the southeast except families of soldiers, police and Govt. officials were ordered Jan. 9 to go to Cholla Province in the southwest. All males of 17 to 40 were ordered to report for military training. Pres. Syngman Rhee issued a plea Jan. 7 for 500,000 U.S. rifles, said that many South Korean youths would be "delighted" to fight if armed. [See Vol. X, p. 421D]

UN Side Tightens Censorship. War correspondence from the UN side was brought under strict censorship this week with the following moves: Gen. MacArthur's Tokio Hq. ruled out mention of poor morale among UN troops Jan. 6. The U.S. 8th Army ordered Jan. 9 that its pullbacks always be called "withdrawals," not "retreats," and threatened to expel or court-martial newsmen who "embarrass" UN forces. Tokio then handed the 8th Army, Far East Air Forces and Far East Naval Force complete control starting Jan. 11 of all detailed reports on Korean fighting. Under the new Jan. 11 setup Tokio will issue only general summaries and human interest stories on the war. [See Vol. X, p. 421C-D]

Britons Charge Distortion. The censorship moves were preceded by complaints by many British papers against war news given out by MacArthur and his subordinates. The *Daily Mirror*, London's biggest tabloid, accused Tokio Hq. Jan. 6 of concocting "fairy tales" about the size of Korean ground battles and casualties inflicted on Red troops by U.S. planes. The *Mirror* had recalled correspondent Davis Walker from Korea to consult with him on the accuracy of Tokio's reports and he said they were often "dreadfully distorted." British papers have as a rule depicted Korean battles as being on a smaller scale than implied by Tokio. They also say Tokio has described "fighting retreats" when UN troops were falling back without contact with the enemy.

The *Mirror*'s complaints were echoed by other British papers Jan. 7-8. Lord Beaverbrook's *Sunday Express* hooted Jan. 7 at Tokio's recent estimates—precise to the 6th figure—on the far superior number of Chinese and Korean Reds confronting UN forces. It asked whether intelligence chief Brig. Gen. Charles A. Willoughby was "publicity officer for MacArthur" or "a secret service genius." [See Vol. X, pp. 414C-E, 391D]

MacArthur Denies Would Leave Korea. A report from Tokio Jan. 9 by Keyes Beech of the *Chicago Daily News* that MacArthur had recommended withdrawal of all UN forces from Korea was denied by Tokio Hq. Jan. 10 as "purely a figment of the writer's imagination." Next day a Beech story that the new censorship-in-the-field regulations constituted a gag on MacArthur was denied both in Tokio and Washington.

Medals of Honor. The Korean war's first Congressional Medals of Honor (427 were given in World War II) were presented by Pres. Truman Jan. 9 to wives or parents of 5 men missing or known dead. Recipients of the top U.S. award for heroism:

MAJ. GEN. WILLIAM F. DEAN, Army 24th Infantry Div. commander, missing since the Taejon battle last July in which he personally attacked Red tanks with grenades in trying to help his men escape. [See Vol. X, p. 314M]

PFC. MELVIN L. BROWN, 23, of Mahaffey, Pa., 8th Engineer Combat Battalion, missing; although wounded he fought off Korean Reds with a trench shovel while his battalion took important ground near Kasan Sept. 4.

FIRST LT. FREDERICK F. HENRY, Clinton, Okla., Army 2d Infantry Div.,

FACTS ON FILE is published weekly by Facts on File, Inc., 516 Fifth Ave., New York 18, N. Y. (MUrray Hill 2-5523-4). Entered as 2d class matter June 24, 1941 at the Post Office in New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Subscription $45 a year; Yearbooks (bound volumes) from 1941—$25 each. Cumulative Index published twice a month, Annual Index in March. Copyright 1951 by Facts on File, Inc. Edw. Van Westerborg, Pres.; R. L. Lapica, Secy.-Treas.

missing; although wounded he set himself up as a "one-man defense position" near Amdong Sept. 1 to cover retreat of his platoon.

SGT. 1/C CHARLES W. TURNER, Boston, 2d Infantry Div., killed; suffered over 50 bullet wounds while directing fire of his reconnaissance platoon from an exposed position atop a tank near Yongsan Sept. 1.

M/SGT. TRAVIS E. WATKINS, Gladewater, Tex., 2d Infantry Div., killed; killed or disarmed half a dozen Reds, attacked others in hand-to-hand battle near Yongsan Sept. 3; though himself fatally wounded, refused to be evacuated so men less seriously hurt could be taken to safety.

Gen. Walton H. Walker was buried as a 4-star general in Arlington (Va.) Natl. Cemetery Jan. 2. His posthumous advancement to full general's rank was approved by the House Jan. 1 and Senate Jan. 2 and signed by Pres. Truman an hour before his burial rites. [See Vol. X, p. 422C]

WEST EUROPE & GERMANY

Eisenhower Starts Tour. While the U.S. continued its "great debate" over the Truman Admin.'s policy of defending West Europe, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower began his work as Atlantic pact supreme commander this week by visiting Paris, Brussels and The Hague. Pres. Truman saw him off on a flight from Washington to Paris Jan. 6 and assured him of "the wholehearted backing of the people of the U.S." Eisenhower said, "I devoutly pray that the mission I'm leaving on this day will result in nothing but peace, security and tranquility for the various nations of the Western Atlantic."

France's plans to give him a gala welcome Jan. 7 were called off at his request. Instead he conferred Jan. 7 with Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery, commander of West European Union (Brussels Treaty) forces, then met Jan. 8-9 with French leaders who outlined their plans to raise 20 new combat divisions but urged that the U.S. speed up arms shipments. He conferred in Brussels Jan. 9-10 and was told of Belgium's plans to raise 2 infantry and 2 armored divisions in 2 years. Next stop: The Hague Jan. 10-11 to survey prospects for strengthening Holland's weak 60,000-man army.

Preceding Eisenhower's arrival, Chairman Charles M. Spofford told his colleagues on the Atlantic Deputies Council in London Jan. 4 that the U.S. felt West Europe had been "disappointingly slow" about rearming. [See p. 4J; Vol. X, 422E, 415G-K]

Soviets Hedge on Big 4 Talks. Russia Jan. 1 answered the Western Big 3 proposal for a Foreign Ministers conference on all major world disputes by insisting that the powers "discuss first and foremost the question of the demilitarization of Germany." London and Paris were hopeful that a conference with the Russians will be worked out but the U.S. was pessimistic. State Secy. Dean G. Acheson said Jan. 3 that Russia did not appear to have accepted the offer of general talks and "further clarification of the Soviet position" was needed. The West suggested preliminary conferences to settle the agenda of a Foreign Ministers meeting on all East-West issues. Russia implied that West German rearmament should be the first order of business "as the most acute problem for Europe" and "other questions also pertaining to Germany" could be gone over afterward. The Soviets denied that the East German People's Police is an army. On Jan. 9 the Russian *Literary Gazette* said the U.S. was "hastily creating a regular German army" and "trying to avoid any talks which could hinder . . . their aggressive plans."

Meanwhile France and Britain Jan. 7 rejected Soviet notes of Dec. 16 charging that they had violated treaties with Russia by joining the Atlantic pact and backing use of West German troops. [See Vol. X, pp. 415K, 407G]

Bonn Talks Open. Western Big 3 generals opened conferences in Bonn Jan. 9 with a West German committee including ex-Gens. Hans Speidel and Adolf Heusinger on arrangements for organizing West German troops for the Atlantic bloc. It was predicted that no German troop units will be formed in less than 8 months. [See Vol. X, p. 415F]

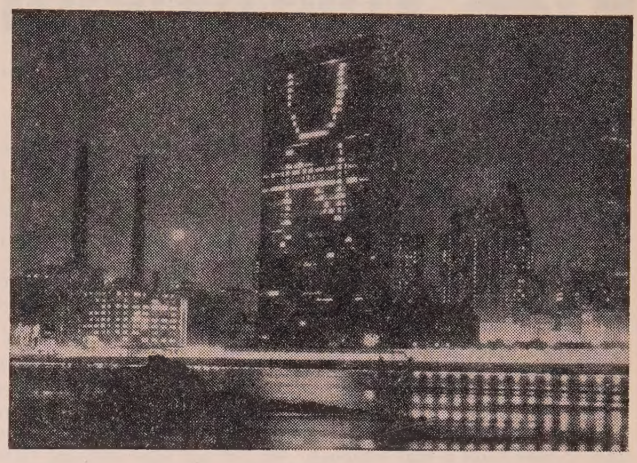
Communists. Paris Communists, including some Govt. employes, staged a hostile demonstration outside Gen. Eisenhower's headquarters in the Astoria Hotel Jan. 9, and the civil servants taking part in the demonstration were suspended Jan. 10 by order of the French Cabinet. Mme. Irene Joliot-Curie, a pro-Communist, was dropped Jan. 10 as a member of the French Atomic Energy Comm. [See p. 9H-J; Vol. X, 138K]

The British Communist Party issued a manifesto Jan. 1 calling on workers to resist British rearmament in order to defeat "American war plans." [See Vol. X, p. 299M]

UNITED NATIONS

Mail, Press Sections Move. A UN branch of the U.S. postoffice in New York City was opened Jan. 3 in the permanent Manhattan UN Hq. building. UN press facilities were transferred to the Manhattan skyscraper Jan. 9 from the Sperry Gyroscope plant building in Lake Success, N.Y., and the press adopted the dateline "United Nations, N.Y." for dispatches filed from Manhattan Hq. (Gen. Assembly, Security Council and other council, committee and conference meetings will continue to be held in Lake Success until meeting facilities at the Manhattan site are ready for use in mid-1951. Space evacuated by UN in Lake Success is being reconverted to war production use by the Sperry company.) [See Vol. X, pp. 392M, 364A, 267M; VI, 268L-M]

'World Capitol' Nears Completion



Wide World

View from northeast of new UN Secretariat skyscraper at 42d St. & East River, New York City. Office lights emblazon initials of world peace agency. Structure at base is Gen. Assembly and council hall to be finished mid-1951. In background, extreme right, is Empire State Bldg.

Arms Issue in ECOSOC. While Gen. Assembly groups wrestled with the problem of war in Korea [see p. 1J-2B], an Economic & Social Council committee in Lake Success voted Jan. 4 to have the full council study economic effects of world rearmament during the ECOSOC meeting in Santiago, Chile next month. However, the committee (Big 5 and Peru) voted 4-2 against consideration of a charge filed by the Red-dominated World Fed. of Trade Unions that rearmament is cutting into workers' living standards in 15 non-Communist countries. WFTU's complaint said nothing about effects of the armament program in Communist countries. (Russia and France voted for consideration of the WFTU item.) [See Vol. X, pp. 392M, 364A]

Reds Snub UN Welfare Aid. Russia apparently has prevented Czechoslovakia, Poland and other Soviet satellites from going through with plans made 2 years ago to use UN experts in developing welfare programs, the Advisory Social Welfare Services reported Jan. 4. Russia was said to have sent its own experts to the satellite states. [See Vol. X, p. 179B]

Seek Soviet Labor Probe. Secy. Gen. Trygve Lie has asked Russia to let the Intl. Labor Org. make an investigation in Russia of charges that Soviet trade unions are powerless under the "dictatorial rule" of the state, the UN disclosed Jan. 5. The complaint was filed by the anti-Communist Intl. Confed. of Free Trade Unions. [See Vol. X, pp. 300C, 74K-L]

Pacific Islands. U.S. report to the Trusteeship Council Jan. 5-7 on the Pacific Island Trust Territory for the year ended June 30, 1950: The islands made a 15.8% profit on $1,584,320 worth of copra exported to the U.S.; they had an illiteracy rate of 25.1%; 96 island groups developed local self-government. (The U.S.-administered UN Trust Territory in the Pacific covers 1,460 islands spread over 3 million sq. mi. including the Marshalls, Carolines and Marianas; estimated total population is 54,229. The Pacific islands are the only trust territory designated as

166373

"strategic" by the UN. This gives the U.S. the right to install military bases for their defense and conduct atom bomb tests on Eniwetok.) [See Vol. X, pp. 393A, 68H; IX, 236A-B]

Refugees. 250,000 Turkish refugees from Bulgaria have entered Turkey since the border was opened to them Dec. 2, and Turkey has asked the Intl. Refugee Org. to advise on how to care for them, the IRO reported Jan. 4 [see Vol. X, p. 310K]. IRO also disclosed Jan. 5 that Canada will admit 50,000 DPs and New Zealand 2,000 to 3,000 this year. [See Vol. X, p. 195A]

Narcotics control under UN is being jeopardized by development of synthetic drugs not covered by the existing anti-narcotics convention, the UN Permanent Central Opium Board in Geneva reported Jan. 8. [See Vol. X, pp. 284B, 3K]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

'State of Union' Message

Warns Russia. Pres. Truman accused Soviet Russia in his State of the Union message to Congress Jan. 8 of seeking to conquer the world. He warned it that "we will fight, if fight we must, to keep our freedom and to prevent justice from being destroyed."

"We are willing . . . to negotiate honorable settlements with the Soviet Union," he said. "But we will not engage in appeasement." The "only realistic road to peace," he said, was for the U.S. and the rest of the free world to build up their strength to the point where "the Soviet rulers may face the facts and lay aside their plans to take over the world."

"We are preparing for full wartime mobilization, if that should be necessary," he said. Besides boosting the armed forces to nearly 3.5 million men and women, the mobilization program calls for expanding industrial capacity to produce 50,000 planes and 35,000 tanks a year although "we are not now ordering that many . . . and we hope that we never have to."*

The President devoted most of his half-hour address to discussing the "deadly challenge" of Russia and steps to meet it. He rejected Herbert Hoover's and Sen. Robert A. Taft's arguments for curtailing American aid and said the U.S. must stand by its allies or find itself facing a Russian-dominated world alone. He said economic assistance and military aid must be continued to strengthen the nations that wish to remain free. "The defense of Europe is part of our own defense," he said. He was confident the free world could meet the Soviet challenge if it remained united. He praised U.S. troops and their UN allies fighting in Korea and said Red aggression there was "part of the attempt of the Russian Communist dictatorship to take over the world, step by step."

He pledged to work for peaceful settlements of international disputes through the UN and reiterated the United States' desire for peace and freedom for all nations. He outlined 10 steps Congress could take to speed up mobilization and only briefly touched upon his Fair Deal program. He failed to mention repeal of the Taft-Hartley labor act or the Brannan farm program but did ask action on social insurance, unemployment and old-age legislation and insurance against sickness and "the high costs of modern medical care." "We must assure equal rights and equal opportunities to all our citizens," he added.

Highlights

Highlights of his address, delivered in person to both houses of Congress:

On State of Union. ". . . Our country is in a healthy condition. Our democratic institutions are sound and strong."

On Soviet Threat. "The threat of world conquest by Soviet Russia endangers our liberty and . . . the kind of world in which the free spirit of man can survive . . . Indeed, the state of our nation is in great part the state of our friends and allies throughout the world. The gun that points at them points at us also . . . No one nation can find protection in a selfish search for a safe haven from the storm." As against the peaceful aims of other nations, "Soviet imperialists" have adopted 2 ways of "going about their destructive work" to "destroy the free nations and win domination over the whole world": (1) subversion and internal revolution, and (2) external aggression. Examples of the first: Czechoslovakia, China and Greece. Example of the second: Korea where "they [the Soviets] loosed the armies of their puppet states . . . in an evil war by proxy."

"We of the free world must be ready to meet both of these methods of Soviet action." The free world has resources "far greater than those of the Soviet dictatorship" and above all "we cherish liberty . . . believe in the dignity and worth of man [and] in independence for all nations."

On Dangers of Disunity, Soviet Victory. If the free nations should fall apart, "the result would be fatal to human freedom . . . If Western Europe were to fall to Soviet Russia, it would double the Soviet supply of coal and triple the Soviet supply of steel." If Russia conquered Asia and Africa, "we should lose the sources of many of our most vital raw materials, including uranium, which is the basis of our atomic power. And Soviet command of the manpower of the free nations of Europe and Asia would confront us with military forces which we could never hope to equal. In such a situation the Soviet Union could impose its demands on the world, without resort to conflict, simply through the preponderance of its economic and military power. The Soviet Union does not have to attack the United States to secure domination of the world. It can achieve its end by isolating us and swallowing up all our allies. Therefore, even if we were craven enough to abandon our ideals, it would be disastrous for us to withdraw from the community of free nations."

Defends Allies. The President praised the Marshall plan for its "electrifying results" in Europe to date. He answered Hoover-Taft criticism of West European allies as follows: "Our North Atlantic treaty partners have strict systems of universal military training. Several have recently increased the term of service. All have taken measures to improve the quality of training. Forces are being trained and expanded as rapidly as the necessary arms and equipment can be supplied from their factories and ours. Our North Atlantic treaty partners, together, are building armies bigger than our own." He admitted that neither they nor the U.S. "has done enough yet, but real progress is being made."

He drew cheers when he mentioned the dispatch of "one of our greatest military commanders," Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, to command the united forces of West Europe. [See p. 3C]

On Korea. Mr. Truman pointed to Korea as an example of how the free nations, through the UN, "are fighting against aggression." Had the democracies similarly opposed Japan in Manchuria, Italy in Ethiopia and Germany in Austria, "the whole history of our time would have been different." "The principles for which we are fighting in Korea are right and just. They are the foundations of collective security and of the future of free nations. Korea is not only a country undergoing the torment of aggression; it is also a symbol. It stands for right and justice in the world against oppression and slavery. The free world must always stand for these principles—and we will stand with the free world."

Legislation. The President requested legislation for these 10 items:

1. Funds for the military build-up.
2. Extension and revision of the selective service act.
3. Military and economic aid for the free world.
4. Revision and extension of authority to expand production and stabilize prices, wages and rents.
5. Farm products for the defense effort.
6. "Improvement" of labor laws.
7. Housing, training of defense workers, full use of manpower.
8. Increasing supply of doctors, other medical personnel.
9. Educational aid to states for elementary and secondary schools.
10. "Major increase" in taxes to meet defense costs.

Mr. Truman asked Congress for "unity" but made clear that he did not expect "unanimity."

40 foreign diplomats heard him but not Soviet Amb. Alexander S. Panyushkin, who was "sick." [See Vol. X, pp. 424D-K, 4J]

Reaction. The President's message was generally welcomed, by both parties in Congress, but some Republicans questioned the President's authority to send more troops to Europe. Sen. Kenneth S. Wherry (R., Neb.), Senate minority floor leader, introduced a resolution to put the Senate on record against sending American troops abroad without Congressional approval. Rep. Frederic R. Coudert Jr. (R., N.Y.) sponsored a similar resolution Jan. 3. When Pres. Truman said Jan. 4 that he did not need the permission of Congress to take such action, Sen. Taft denounced the President and his foreign policy in a 10,000-word Senate speech Jan. 5. [See p. 5E]

Sen. William E. Jenner (R., Ind.) made the most virulent comment on the President's message Jan. 8. He accused Mr. Truman of having "blundered, tricked or betrayed us into a war" and said Congress should issue him an ultimatum demanding either a declaration of war against Red China or withdrawal from Korea.

Mr. Truman reiterated at his press conference Jan. 11 that he has full legal power to send American troops anywhere in the world and will reinforce U.S. forces in Europe after he gets Gen. Eisenhower's report. But he promised to consult Congress as to the number.

Pravda (Moscow) Jan. 10 devoted 200 words to a summary of the Truman message (Taft's Senate speech received 1,500). It said the President's charges against Russia were "nonsensical."

Creates Defense Units. Pres. Truman Jan. 3 established a Defense Production Admin. under Maj. Gen. William Henry Harrison. This shifted Harrison from the Commerce Dept.'s Natl. Production Authority and put him directly under Mobilization Dir. Charles Edward Wilson. As supervisor of the nation's war production, Harrison will also have authority over his successor in the NPA [see Vol. X, p. 292K]. Pres. Truman simultaneously created a Defense Mobilization Board with Wilson as chairman. The board will advise and aid Wilson in defense mat-

*Pres. Roosevelt set a goal of 50,000 planes May 16, 1940, asked for 60,000 planes Jan. 6, 1942 for 1942 and 125,000 for 1943. Peak war output was 96,000 planes a year. As for tanks, auto industry alone built 49,058 tanks, 5,115 amphibian tanks and 24,147 gun carriages (tank type) plus 126,838 gun carriages and armored cars in World War II.

ters concerned with "production, food, transport, manpower, maintenance of a sound economy, and foreign aid." Its members will be the Treasury, Defense, Commerce, Interior, Agriculture and Labor Secretaries and the chairmen of the RFC, Natl. Security Resources and Fed Reserve Boards. [See Vol. X, p. 418H]

Urges Congressional Redistricting. Pres. Truman urged Congress Jan. 9 to redistribute Congressional districts in line with the 1950 census to give all citizens more nearly equal representation in the House. He proposed that each Representative should represent a district averaging about 350,000 persons. District populations now range from less than 175,000 to more than 900,000. Redistricting should be completed "not later than the spring of 1952," he said. [See Vol. X, p. 359A]

Legislation. Pres. Truman told reporters Jan. 4 he expected Congress to approve his domestic program despite the fact that Republicans and Southern Democrats dominate both houses. On Jan. 2 he signed a bill outlawing interstate shipment of slot machines except in states specifically authorizing them [see Vol. X, p. 425C] and measures allowing servicemen in combat or in hospitals to defer payment of taxes. [See Vol. X, p. 424A]

Receives Wilson Award. Pres. Truman Jan. 10 received the Woodrow Wilson Award—a bronze medallion—for leading resistance to aggression in Korea. He said it is the American people's award, for "it is they who [decided] that while peace is precious to us, freedom and justice are more precious." Dr. Harry Gideonse, president of the Woodrow Wilson Foundation and of Brooklyn College, made the presentation in the White House in the presence of Pres. Wilson's daughter, Mrs. Eleanor Wilson McAdoo. [See Vol. X, p. 424B]

Ends Cruise. Pres. Truman returned to Washington Jan. 1 from a weekend cruise on the yacht *Williamsburg*. He was in good spirits and his weight was down to 175—11 pounds less than the 186 of a year ago. (Mrs. Truman Jan. 2 canceled a series of official teas because of the Korean emergency. She will entertain wounded servicemen instead.) [See Vol. X, p. 424B]

Appointment. Ex-Sen. Elbert D. Thomas (D., Utah), 67, as High Commissioner of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands Jan. 3. Thomas, ex-chairman of the Senate Labor Com., served in the Senate 18 years. He was a Mormon missionary in Japan 1907-12 and is a Far East expert. [See p. 3P; Vol. X, 357H]

FOREIGN POLICY DEBATE

Taft's Views. Sen. Robert A. Taft (R., Ohio) opened the 82d Congress' debate on the Administration's foreign policy Jan. 5 by accusing Pres. Truman of violating the Constitution in sending troops to Korea without advance Congressional approval. He denounced what he called the President's policy of trying to stop communism on the continents of Asia and Europe and offered instead a plan of resisting Communist aggression through the creation of superior air and naval power instead of a huge army. He followed the speech up Jan. 7 by suggesting that the U.S. pull out of Korea and set up a new Pacific defense line based on Formosa and Japan. After considerable criticism at home and abroad, he offered Jan. 9 to join Pres. Truman in preparing a coalition foreign policy, again urged that the U.S. release Chiang Kai-shek's Nationalist troops on Formosa for an immediate attack on Red China and told the Natl. Press Club in Washington: "I am all in favor of saying definitely to the Russians: 'If you attack Western Europe, you will find yourselves at war with us.' I am in favor of making the Atlantic pact a Monroe Doctrine for Western Europe."

Neither State Secy. Dean G. Acheson Jan. 10 nor Pres. Truman Jan. 11 offered any invitations to Taft to confer with them but said they would be willing to discuss foreign policy with him or any other Congressman although the Foreign Relations Com. was the proper body for that. Taft is not a member.

Senate Speech. In his Senate speech Jan. 5 Taft declared that "the threat of communism is real" and "America must be the leader in the battle to prevent the spread of communism and preserve the liberty of the world." But he objected to the Administration's plans to reach the same objectives, which he said might provoke Russia to attack in Europe, and demanded that Congress be given the right to approve them in advance. He said: "I do not myself see any conclusive evidence that (the Russians) expect to start a war with the United States." Under questioning, he added: "If the Russians are determined to conquer Western Europe, why should they wait?" He said he was opposed to sending large forces to Europe and denied that the President had the right to do so without Congressional sanction.

He outlined a counter-plan as follows: Recognize that the UN has failed militarily and either reorganize it or if Russia blocks action dissolve it and form a new organization without Russia. Build up control of sea and air with a "reasonable alliance" with Britain, France, Holland, Australia and Canada. Help Japan, Formosa, the Philippines, Indonesia, Australia and New Zealand with air and sea forces. Support Chiang Kai-shek with arms. Help protect Greece, Turkey, the Suez Canal, North Africa, Singapore, Malaya and possibly Spain. Adopt the Communists' "aggressive methods of propaganda [and] infiltration," build up "a much more effective intelligence force" and help underground movements in satellite countries. Limit the federal budget to $65 billion, for which taxes could be raised, which would cover domestic and foreign programs and an armed force of 2.9 million men (1.5 million in the Army, 700,000 each in the Air Force and Navy). He opposed "trying to prod" Europe "into a great military program which, in my opinion, is almost certain to produce war," said an American (Eisenhower) should not have been named to head the European army and called the Atlantic pact, which he had voted against, "a great mistake." [See Vol. X, p. 424K-L, D-K]

Reaction. Paris and London were reported dismayed by Taft's speech. The Communist press was jubilant, and *Pravda* (Moscow) Jan. 8 devoted one third of its foreign news page to a summary. It said the U.S. was being rapidly forsaken by all its allies as a result of the "failure of the American gamble in Korea." The State Dept. Jan. 5 offered quotations from a book written by Taft's father, the late Pres. William Howard Taft, in which he said Congress cannot limit the President's powers to use the armed forces for defense, against insurrection and to execute the laws. Other Taft critics recalled that he said Feb. 16, 1939 that Pres. Roosevelt was trying "to divert attention from domestic failure by exaggerating the dangers of a European war" and announced Feb. 16, 1941 that "it is simply fantastic to suppose there is danger of an attack on the United States by Japan." Most Republicans, however, defended his views although some, like Sen. Arthur H. Vandenberg (R., Mich.), who is ill, pleaded for "essential unity" between Congress and the President. Commenting on the President's State of the Union message, Vandenberg Jan. 8 urged "a dependable common front" with America's allies. [See Vol. X, p. 260L]

Other Views. In Washington Harold Russell, Amvets commander, said Jan. 6 that a "rebirth of isolationism" threatens the nation with destruction. The Com. on the Present Danger, a private group, called for full support of Gen. Eisenhower in his new mission to Europe in a statement Jan. 7. James P. Warburg, economist and author, urged a policy of negotiation with Russia for peace together with a limited withdrawal of American commitments, in a pamphlet, *Speak Up—Now or Never*, Jan. 8.

Comment Jan. 9: U.S. Amb. Walter S. Gifford in London: The UN will not struggle against communism in the Far East at the expense of European security. Sen. Homer E. Capehart (R., Ind.) in Washington: "I certainly would vote for a declaration of war against China." Warren R. Austin, U.S. delegate to the UN, in Atlantic City: War is inevitable if the U.S. "tries to build Maginot Lines around its own comforts, leaving its allies to their separate fates." Harold E. Stassen, returning from a trip around the world, in New York: Although "very real dangers of world war" exist, prospects of world peace are brighter than at any time in the last 3 years because "the Russian Kremlin faces a counter-revolution, which will include the Red Army itself, if it begins an aggressive war." [See Vol. X, p. 391C]

Poll on Hoover. An AP poll of Congress Jan. 5-6 showed 41 Senators (32 D., 9 R.) favoring the Administration's policy of collective security by arming anti-Communist nations while 12 Republicans backed Herbert Hoover's proposal to concentrate on the Western Hemisphere pending West Europe's own build-up of stronger armies. 10 expressed a "middle-ground" view and the others were unwilling to express a choice or were not available. In the House (435 members) 139 favored the Administration (111 D., 28 R.), 55 backed Hoover (50 R., 5 D.), 30 were for a middle ground and the others were unavailable or unwilling to vote. [See Vol. X, p. 409K]

CONGRESS

82d Congress Succeeds 81st. The "lame duck" 81st Congress went out of existence Jan. 2 in a last-minute rush during which

it passed a $20 billion defense appropriation and a $3.1 billion civil defense program and broadened Pres. Truman's emergency powers. The Senate adjourned sine die at 2:58 p.m. and the House at 4:53. The new 82d Congress convened next day at noon, and 1,023 bills and resolutions were dropped into the House's hopper the first day. Democrats outnumbered Republicans 49-47 in the Senate and 235-199 in the House (which had one Independent).

The new Congress met in chambers newly redecorated at a cost of $2,667,000 for the House and $2,467,000 for the Senate. A last-minute change in House decor was the addition of 2 silver stars to the 11 already painted on the mantel over the Speaker's chair. The stars represent the original states. Some authorities argued that North Carolina and Rhode Island did not qualify as original states because they had not ratified the Constitution by the time the first Congress met March 4, 1789.

81st Congress

Defense Funds Voted. A $20.165 billion supplemental defense appropriation was passed by voice votes in the House Jan. 1 and the Senate Jan. 2 and signed by Pres. Truman Jan. 6. The 2d military supplement of the fiscal year, it raised defense appropriations so far to more than $42 billion. The new appropriation includes $16,845,181,000 for the Defense Dept., $1.634 billion for stockpiling strategic and critical materials, $1.065 billion for the Atomic Energy Comm. and $50 million for civilian relief in Korea. It also authorized $224 million for the Maritime Admin. to build 34 high-speed cargo ships (in addition to 16 at $126 million previously authorized). Pres. Truman Jan. 6 also signed a bill authorizing $1.658 billion in military public works. $66,987,000 will go for the radar warning net and $7½ million for a secret special-weapons project. [See Vol. X, p. 410C]

Excess-Profits Tax Passed. A Senate-approved compromise tax bill expected to raise $3.3 billion a year through a 77% levy on "excess" corporation profits was passed by House voice vote Jan. 1 and signed by Pres. Truman Jan. 3. It was the 2d tax increase since the Korean fighting began and will bring federal taxes up to $45 billion a year. The 77% figure was arrived at by raising the maximum corporation income tax rate from 45% to 47% and adding to it a 30% levy on "excess" earnings. The 47% rate is assessed on corporation incomes above $25,000 a year. The 30% additional applies to profits in excess of 85% of a company's average earnings for its 3 best years of 1946-49.

Growing companies, utilities and depressed industries get tax relief through special options and exemptions, and additional tax credits are given for new capital put into a business.

An optional formula available to all allows a before-tax return of 12% on the first $5 million of invested capital, 10% on the next $5 million and 8% on everything over $10 million.

A 62% ceiling is set on the amount of a company's earnings the Govt. can take in combined regular corporation taxes, excess-profits taxes and 2% penalties. The tax applies to half of 1950.

Mr. Truman, who had asked for a $4 billion excess-profits tax, called the measure "overly liberal" and said "more and much heavier" taxes would be needed. [See Vol. X, p. 416P]

Civil Defense Program Adopted. A compromise $3.1 billion 3-year civil defense program was approved by voice votes in the House Jan. 1 and Senate Jan. 2 and sent to the President. Most of the money, still to be appropriated, will be used to build "community-type" bomb shelters, and state and local governments will share in the expense. The bill provides for establishment of a Fed. Civil Defense Admin. to supervise the program. Mobilization and training of 15 million civilians against atomic or other attack was planned. Sen. Pat McCarran (D., Nev.) called it "one of the most drastic, dangerous laws ever put on the statute books because it impinges on the rights of individuals." It authorizes the administrator, in case of emergency, to draft the services of other federal agencies and requisition property. [See Vol. X, p. 417A]

President's Powers Broadened. Both houses, by voice vote Jan. 2, gave Pres. Truman emergency powers to modify existing defense contracts to speed output in face of rising prices. But his request for authority to reorganize federal agencies and create new ones was put off for consideration by the 82d Congress. Main cause for delay on the reorganization request was Congressional fear that Mr. Truman would use the power to set up a Welfare Dept. [See Vol. X, p. 417B]

Rail Union Shop Authorized. An amendment to the Railway Labor Act authorizing the union shop and dues checkoff system on the nation's railroads and airlines was passed by the House 292-52 Jan. 1 and signed by Pres. Truman Jan. 10. The Senate had approved it Dec. 11. [See Vol. X, p. 401H]

82d Congress

Leaders Elected. Sen. Ernest W. McFarland (D., Ariz.), 56, a "moderate" backed by Southerners, was elected Senate majority floor leader by a 30-19 vote over Sen. Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D., Wyo.), "liberal," Jan. 2. McFarland also headed the Senate Democratic Steering Com. and Policy Com. Others elected:

Sen. Lyndon D. Johnson (D., Tex.) Senate majority whip Jan. 2
Rep. Sam Rayburn (D., Tex.) House Speaker Jan. 3 (the only person besides Henry Clay to be elected Speaker for a 6th term)*
Rep. John W. McCormack (D., Mass) House majority floor leader Jan 2*
Rep. Jere Cooper (D., Tenn.) House Dem. conference chairman Jan. 2
Sen. Kenneth S. Wherry (R., Neb.) Senate minority floor leader Jan. 3*
Sen. Leverett Saltonstall (R., Mass.) Senate minority whip Jan. 3*
Sen. Robert A. Taft (R., O.) chairman of Senate GOP Policy Com. Jan. 3*
Sen. Eugene D. Millikin (R., Col.) Senate GOP conference chairman Jan. 3*
Sen. Styles Bridges (R., N.H.) Senate GOP Campaign Com. chairman Jan. 8
Sen. Hugh Butler (R., Neb.) chairman of Senate GOP Com. on Committees Jan. 8
Rep. Joseph W. Martin (R., Mass.) House minority floor leader Jan. 3*
Rep. Clifford R. Hope (R., Kan.) House GOP conference chairman Jan. 2*

*Reelected

Rules Power Restored. The Truman Administration suffered a defeat in the House on the first day of the new session Jan. 3 when the GOP-Dixiecrat coalition, by a 244-179 vote, won restoration of the House Rules Com.'s power to kill legislation by pigeon-holing it. 152 Republicans and 92 Democrats voted to restore the committee's powers; 136 Democrats, 42 Republicans and Frazier Reams (I., O.) opposed it. The Rules Com.'s power had been curbed by the 81st Congress. [See Vol. X, p. 27P]

Butler Seated. Democrats permitted Sen. John M. Butler (R., Md.), election victor over ex-Sen. Millard E. Tydings (D.), to take his seat Jan. 3 "without prejudice." This will make his ouster possible if Tydings proves his charges that Butler won the election unethically. During the campaign Butler supporters circulated a "composite" photo apparently showing Tydings talking to ex-Communist leader Earl Browder. [See Vol. X, p. 366C]

Hanley Debt Probe. A Senate elections subcommittee reported Jan. 3 that ex-N.Y. Lt. Gov. Joe R. Hanley apparently never owed a $150,000 "debt of honor" which figured in a New York election scandal last year. Hanley withdrew from the New York gubernatorial race in favor of Gov. Thomas E. Dewey and admitted in the sensational "Hanley letter" that he ran for Senator instead on assurance that he would be able to clean up his debts and on Dewey's promise of a state job if he lost the Senate race. (Dewey made good Dec. 16 by appointing Hanley as a $16,000-a-year veterans affairs counselor, a contract job which does not bar Hanley from collecting a $4,000 annual state pension.) Hanley, according to Senate investigators, said he had borrowed $28,500 from publisher Frank Gannett and the Bank of Manhattan to pay off the remainder of a $150,000 debt which he assumed on the failure of a Muscatine, Ia. bank in which his father had owned stock. As evidence, he had supplied what purported to be

Record of 81st Congress

The 81st Congress put nearly 2,000 bills on the books, the most since the 59th enacted 6,940 in 1905-06. The Natl. Com. for Strengthening Congress praised the 81st Jan. 6 for curbing the House Rules Com.'s power to kill bills by delay (a reform already reversed by the 82d Congress), saving $2 billion by consolidating appropriations and improving housekeeping methods and operating procedures. But the committee criticized the 81st for failing to reform its investigative procedures, for abusing franking and printing privileges and for absenteeism.

Major accomplishments of the 2d session of the 81st Congress (Jan. 3, 1950 through Jan. 2, 1951):

Appropriated $42 billion for defense
Raised taxes to $45 billion a year
Extended draft law and approved increasing armed forces
Passed "Communist-control" law
Approved civil defense program
Authorized economic controls
Liberalized DP bill
Broadened Social Security coverage and increased its benefits
Extended rent control
Expanded housing program
Voted $62½ million loan to Spain
Approved Govt. agency reorganizations
Approved establishment of Natl. Science Foundation
Investigated (Senate com. action)—Sen. Joseph McCarthy's charges of communism in State Dept.
Crime and political connections
Defeated or postponed—President's civil rights program
Statehood for Alaska and Hawaii

[See Vol. IX, p. 340M-P for summary of first session (1949) action]

a canceled promissory note showing payment of the $150,000 in installments to C. C. Hagerman of Muscatine. Hagerman, however, denied any knowledge of the note and said Hanley had never paid him nor owed him any money. Probate records showed no evidence that Hanley's father owned stock in the bank. Instead, he left a $20,570 estate.

Hanley told a N.Y. *Post* reporter Jan. 11 that he was "protecting someone in my family" and that "even though I may go to jail for contempt I will tell the Senate investigators no more about my private financial obligations." He denied ever saying that Hagerman lent him money or that the debt resulted from the bank failure. [See Vol. X, p. 385H]

MOBILIZATION & DEFENSE

18-Year-Old Draftees Sought. Defense Secy. George C. Marshall asked Congress Jan. 10 for a universal military service law under which all men would be drafted for 27 months' duty on reaching the age of 18. At present youths register at 18 but cannot be inducted until 19 unless they volunteer.

Marshall and Asst. Defense Secy. Anna M. Rosenberg detailed these plans at hearings of the Senate Armed Services Subcom.: Because of limited training facilities, only 450,000 of the 1,050,000 youths who will reach 18 during the fiscal year beginning July 1 will be drafted in the program's initial year. All physically and mentally qualified men would be subject to service, but, where possible, students will be deferred to finish high school or a college year. Deferments would continue for married men and veterans in the 19-26 age group (now subject to call). Draftees would get 4-6 months' basic training before starting regular service for the remainder of the 27-month period. They would get $50 a month for training and regular pay for service. Those chosen for officer training would get basic training and then go to college; on graduation, they would serve 2 years plus the unserved remainder of their 27-month periods. Some medical or science students might be deferred on graduation if needed for civilian duties.

Marshall told the Senators he expected to build armed forces' strength up to 3,200,000 by June 30. [See Vol. X, p. 416G-H]

The Navy announced Jan. 9 that it would call 47,000 reservists back to duty during April-June, 32,000 more than originally planned. The Navy and Air Force have cut down on enlistments because of overcrowding at training centers. The Army announced Jan. 8 that it was opening new Reserve Officer Training units in 33 colleges during the 1951-52 school year, bringing the total up to 235. [See Vol. X, p. 394L]

Nevada A-Weapons Tests Set. Plans to test atomic weapons at a 5,000-square-mile Air Force bombing-&-gunnery range near Las Vegas, Nev. on undisclosed dates were announced by the Atomic Energy Comm. Jan. 11. They will be the first atomic explosions in the U.S. since the first A-bomb went off at Alamogordo, N.M. July 16, 1945. Pres. Truman authorized use of the range for this purpose to "make available to the Los Alamos (N.M.) scientific laboratory a readily accessible site for periodic test work with a resultant speedup in the weapons development program," the AEC said. Use of the area for hydrogen-bomb tests was apparently not contemplated since the announcement said specifically that development of "so-called A-bombs" was a purpose of the experiments. [See Vol. X, p. 424L]

Ship Increase Planned. An Administration bill for a new $2 billion Navy shipbuilding program to include conversion of 291 ships and construction of 173 new ones was approved by the House Armed Services Com. Jan. 9. Among the new ships will be a 57,000-ton super-aircraft carrier which will probably be named the *James V. Forrestal*. The Navy revealed Jan. 6 that it was developing a new "true submarine" which could stay submerged indefinitely and could "conceivably" travel at 26 knots under water, compared with 12 to 13 knots for existing snorkel-equipped subs. The 45,000-ton battleship *Wisconsin* came out of "mothballs" Jan. 4 for reactivation at Portsmouth, Va. It is a sister ship of the *Missouri* and *New Jersey*, only other battleships on active duty. [See Vol. X, p. 365L-M]

Air Force Expansion. The Air Force Jan. 8 disclosed plans to expand its air groups "substantially"—presumably to 100 or 105 by Jan. 1953. Previous plans called for 85 groups. The Navy announced Jan. 8 that Chrysler will build Pratt & Whitney J-48 Turbo-Wasp jet engines for Navy fighters at a new plant near Detroit. [See Vol. X, pp. 416L, 410A]

Dewey Seeks Wide Powers. Gov. Thomas E. Dewey asked the N.Y. Legislature Jan. 8 for such unprecedented powers during an emergency or anticipated emergency as the right to conscript civilians, seize private property, radio stations and newspapers, ration food, clothing and fuel and supersede existing law. After widespread protests following advance publication of the proposal, he conceded that the police powers he demanded were "repulsive" and asked for 30 days' consideration of the bill to bar hasty action. He said he did not want dictatorial powers, as opponents charged, but that his plan was the alternative to martial law in an emergency. [See Vol. X, pp. 400P-401A]

Dewey Jan. 7 denounced the A-bomb shelter provisions of the newly enacted federal civil defense program [see p. 6H] as "totally unworkable." He objected to the bill's ban on federal aid for dual-purpose projects, such as New York City's plan for shelters to be used as subways and underground garages, and said he had no idea how to raise the $249 million the state was expected to put up to match a similar federal allocation for the program. (New York City began recruiting 500,000 civil defense volunteers Jan. 3.)

N.J. Gov. Alfred E. Driscoll opposed the federal program, which was expected to cost his state $47,925,000, for similar reasons Jan. 8. He said next day that only total mobilization of the U.S. and its allies would be adequate in the present crisis [see Vol. X, p. 179N]. Calif. Gov. Earl Warren, sworn in for his 3d term Jan. 8, told his State Legislature it was facing "not just a possible but a probable 3d world war" and must "make civil defense our major objective." [See Vol. X, p. 388M]

Quadruple Amputee. Pfc. Robert L. Smith, 20, of Middleburg, Pa., first quadruple amputee of the Korean war, is being treated at Walter Reed Hospital, Washington. He had been slightly wounded in one arm near Changjin Reservoir Nov. 27, but frostbite made it necessary to amputate all 4 limbs. The U.S. had only 2 such cases in World War II: James W. Wilson of Stark, Fla. and Frederic Hensel of Corbin, Ky.

Lt. Gen. John E. Hull, director of the Defense Dept.'s Weapons Systems Evaluation Group, was appointed Army Deputy Chief of Staff for administration Jan. 2 to succeed Lt. Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway, commander of the 8th Army in Korea. [See Vol. X, p. 414L; IX, 41A] . . . **Armed Forces Medical Policy Council** headed by Dr. Richard L. Meiling was created by the Defense Dept. Jan. 5. It replaces the Office of Medical Services and the Armed Forces Medical Advisory Com. [See Vol. X, p. 416G] . . . **Air Defense Command Hq.** was formally established in Colorado Springs, Colo. Jan. 8 under command of Lt. Gen. Ennis C. Whitehead. [See Vol. X, p. 365K] . . . **Munitions Board** was reorganized Jan. 9 into separate management divisions for production, requirements, stockpiling, supply and staff administration. [See Vol. X, p. 410G]

COMMUNISM

Miss Bentley Accuses Remington. Miss Elizabeth Terrill Bentley, former Soviet spy courier, testified in New York Jan. 8-9 that William W. Remington gave her secret information from 1942 to 1944 for transmission to Russia while he worked for the War Production Board. She corroborated Mrs. Ann Moos Remington's testimony against her former husband, who was dismissed last year as a Commerce Dept. economist. She said Remington gave her secret data on American plane production, destination and results of tests, a formula Remington called "supersecret" for making synthetic rubber from garbage, and other material. She passed the data on to Jacob Golos, her boss and lover who died in her arms in 1943. She also said Remington paid her his Communist Party dues. Others implicated in her testimony as feeders of secret data to her spy ring: Lauchlin Currie, administrative assistant to the late Pres. Roosevelt; the late Harry Dexter White, onetime Asst. Treasury Secretary, and William Ludwig Ullman, wartime Army Air Corps officer, who worked in the Pentagon. From him, she said, she learned in advance the date of D-Day in Europe—June 6, 1944.

Under cross-examination Jan. 9 she said she began giving the Govt. information on her Communist contacts in 1945. Her superior in the underground was Anatoli B. Gromov, then First Secy. in the Soviet Embassy in Washington, who replaced Golos. She joined the Communist Party in 1935 while studying at Columbia U. Before that she was a member of a Fascist student group in Italy. Miss Bentley admitted Jan. 10 that John Gilland Brunini, foreman of the grand jury that had indicted Remington last June 8, later "gave me moral encouragement and editorial

help" in preparation of her forthcoming book, *Out of Bondage*. She said of Remington: "Naturally I mentioned he was a Communist in the book." [See Vol. VIII, p. 244P]

4 Govt. witnesses testified that Remington attended Communist Party meetings in Knoxville in 1937 while he worked as a TVA messenger. He was 19 at the time. The witnesses: Kenneth E. McConnell, 42, Weaverville, N.C., and 2 women who testified Jan. 2; Asst. Economics Prof. Howard A. Bridgman, 39, of Tufts College, who appeared Jan. 3. All 4 admitted being former party members. Bridgman was a Navy officer during the war. Paul Crouch, 47, Miami journalist and a Communist for 17 years, testified Jan. 4 that Remington used the official Communist post office box as his mailing address while living in Knoxville. Roscoe C. Giles Jr., 31, Berkeley, Calif. court reporter, said Jan. 5 that Remington and 2 other students recruited him into the Young Communist League at Dartmouth College during the 1937-38 academic year.

The Govt. rested its case Jan. 10 after its 11th witness testified that Remington told him while they were students at Dartmouth that he became a Communist because his father (now a retired insurance man) had always been "a stooge for the capitalists." The witness: Robb B. Kelley, Philadelphia insurance executive. [See Vol. X, p. 425G]

Communist Party. Ex-Rep. Vito Marcantonio (AL, N.Y.) and John J. Abt disclosed Jan. 4 that the Communist Party has retained them to defend it before the Subversive Activities Control Board [see Vol. X, pp. 375P, 357L, 286K]. *The Reporter* (New York magazine) said Jan. 9 that the Communist Party finances its underground operations mostly by profits from business enterprises it owns or controls. Examples: a doll factory, a sponge company, a paint factory, a tool-and-die plant, export-import houses, stationery and supply stores, bookshops, night clubs and 37 summer camps. Victor Riesel said in his Jan. 4 newspaper column that the party "blueprinted" a "new third party for world peace" on Moscow's orders at its recent New York convention. [See Vol. X, p. 425F]

Harry Gold and Abraham Brothman share in a patent granted Jan. 2 for a chemical process—manufacture of acetylenic alcohols and acetylenic gammaglycols. They applied for it in 1948—long before their arrest and trials. Philip Levine of Boston was named 3d co-inventor. [See Vol. X, pp. 402C, 386H] . . . **Hiram Bingham,** 75, former Conn. Governor and Republican Senator, succeeded Seth W. Richardson Jan. 3 as chairman of the Civil Service Comm.'s loyalty review board. [See Vol. X, p. 341J] . . . **4 million aliens** in the U.S. were to have registered Jan. 1-10 under the Internal Security Act of 1950. [See Vol. X, p. 308K] . . . **Ernest J. Koch,** 42, was fined $250 and placed on probation for 3 years in East St. Louis, Ill. Jan. 9 for hiding the fact that he was a Communist for several months in 1945 in order to get a job at the Richland (Wash.) atomic plant . . . **Ida Rothstein,** 55, executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress in San Francisco, was arrested there Jan. 9 as an ex-Communist, Russian-born alien charged with violating the Subversive Activities Control Act. [See Vol. X, p. 386G] . . . **Charles Nusser,** 36, secretary of the N.J. Communist Party, was held in $30,000 bail in Elizabeth Jan. 10 on charges of violating state anti-subversion laws by distributing circulars assailing America's aid to Korea . . . **Intl. Workers Order** was prohibited by N.Y. State Supreme Court Justice Henry Clay Greenberg Jan. 10 from holding a national convention in New York starting Jan. 13. [See Vol. X, p. 417H]

LABOR

Rail Unions Reject Pact. A 3-year rail labor agreement reached in White House talks Dec. 21 was rejected by general chairmen of the trainmen's and firemen's brotherhoods in Cleveland Jan. 5 and by the Order of Railway Conductors in St. Louis Jan. 7. The 4th union involved, the engineers' brotherhood, rejected the pact Dec. 29. Union officers were told to go back to Washington and bargain for better terms. [See Vol. X, p. 425K]

Machinists Rejoin AFL. The 600,000-member Intl. Assn. of Machinists, which had quit the AFL twice in 8 years, reaffiliated Jan. 4. The IAM and John L. Lewis' 600,000-member United Mine Workers were the U.S.' 2 biggest independent unions. [See Vol. X, p. 44C-D; V, 134D; III, 170C]

ALP Loses Members. 3 ex-candidates of the Communist-dominated American Labor Party have dropped their membership, the *N.Y. Times* reported Jan. 11. They are ex-Asst. Atty. Gen. O. John Rogge, ex-Rep. Leo Isacson and ex-N.Y.C. Councilman Eugene P. Connolly. ALP membership enrollment dropped to 98,173 in the 1950 elections, lowest in its history. [See Vol. X, p. 261C]

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

GREAT BRITAIN

Reserves Doubled, Dollar Gap Closed in '50. Sterling area gold and dollar reserves increased from $1,688,000,000 to $3.3 billion during 1950, Chancellor of the Exchequer Hugh Gaitskell reported Jan. 10. Sterling countries wiped out the "dollar gap" in their foreign trade and showed an $805 million profit in trade with the dollar area as against a $108 million deficit in 1949. U.K. exports in 1950 were 15% more than in 1949, 50% more than in 1947. However, Gaitskell pointed out, 2/5 of the gain in reserves during 1950 was due to Marshall Plan aid which is now suspended, and "the reserves are only 1/3 of their 1938 value in terms of purchasing power." He warned that sterling countries must expect a leaner year in 1951 because of the lack of Marshall Plan aid, necessity of starting repayment of $168 million in U.S. and Canadian loans and the impact of an $840 million rearmament program. [See Vol. X, pp. 427A, 400E, 392A]

Coal Shortage. Electric advertising signs were blacked out in Britain Jan. 8 to cut fuel consumption of power plants. Prime Min. Clement R. Attlee asked Jan. 3 (his 68th birthday) that British miners produce an extra 3 million tons of coal by April to avert a winter shortage. [See Vol. X, p. 427B]

Production. A Jan.-Mar. 20% cut in the rate of British auto production due to allocation of more British and U.S. metals to rearmament was announced Jan. 9. Britain turned out 140,000 private and 65,000 commercial vehicles in Oct.-Dec. for a 25% increase over same 1949 period. Steel production in 1950 was a postwar-record 16,293,000 tons—740,000 more than in 1949 and 293,000 above the highest production goal. (Britain's steel industry will be nationalized Feb. 15.) [See Vol. X, p. 427A]

Relics, Scots. With police still searching for the Stone of Scone, believed stolen by Scottish Nationalists, another British relic disappeared Jan. 7: the bronze sword held by a statue of Britannia in Waterloo Place, London. In Glasgow anti-Nationalist students disrupted the installation Jan. 8 of Dr. John M. MacCormick as rector of Glasgow U. They showered him with tomatoes and rotten eggs and used noisemakers to disrupt his address. He is chairman of the Scottish Covenant Assn. which demands more home rule for Scotland. [See Vol. X, p. 417N]

Influenza epidemic caused at least 102 deaths in Britain the week ended Jan. 6. The disease also was prevalent in Belgium, Denmark, France and Sweden. . . . **King George VI** and Queen Elizabeth will stop at Gibraltar, Malta, Aden and Ceylon en route to Australia and New Zealand, which they will visit in Mar.-April 1952 (announced Jan. 9). [See Vol. VII, p. 154E]

SOVIET UNION

Economics. A Soviet New Year's greeting Jan. 1 claimed these economic gains in 1950 (no totals given): production level 70% above prewar, national income 60% above prewar. Moscow also forecast Dec. 31 that the Soviet people will have 50% more meat and dairy products in 1951 than last year. Another announcement Dec. 28 said a 60-mile canal linking the Volga and Don rivers (Stalingrad to Kalach) will be finished this year, 2 years ahead of schedule. (A UN Statistical Report Nov. 29 estimated that per capita income in Russia is $308 a year as against $1,453 in the U.S. Washington disclosed Dec. 17 that it has had a copy of the secret blueprint on which the Russians base their economic data. It was captured during World War II by German, then U.S. troops.) [See Vol. X, pp. 377J, 301P, 255A]

U.S. Embassy Pay Raised. Living costs for foreigners in terms of dollars have gone up 75% in Russia since evaluation of the ruble was raised last winter, and living allowances of U.S. Embassy personnel in Moscow have been raised 64% to 73%, it was disclosed Dec. 21. [See Vol. X, p. 69L]

Christmas. The eve of Russian Orthodox Christmas (Jan. 7) was observed at Moscow's Cathedral of the Resurrection Jan. 6 by large crowds of worshippers—mostly elderly Russians and foreigners. [See Vol. X, pp. 413K, 295A, 14K-L]

STALIN. A Yugoslav newspaper (Zagreb *Naprijed*) analyzed the Nov. 17 issue of Moscow *Pravda* Jan. 3, found Premier Joseph Stalin's name mentioned 101 times on the front page alone, noted these and other titles accorded him: "comrade," "dear and beloved," "great leader of entire mankind," "great chief of all workers," "protagonist of our victories," "great fighter for peace." [See Vol. X, p. 10H]

Alaska Called Aggression 'Springboard.' The Moscow *Literary Gazette* charged Jan. 9 that the U.S. has turned Alaska into a "land aircraft carrier" and "a military and political springboard, as a base for expansion against the countries of the Pacific, and primarily against Russia." [See Vol. X, p. 416J-K]

Savants Purged. A new purge of prominent Soviet economists from high posts for failure to emphasize the "struggle to overthrow capitalism" was revealed Dec. 31. Moscow *Pravda* indicated that Profs. L. A. Mendelson, P. K. Figurnov and G. A. Kozlov were among the offenders. [See Vol. IX, p. 294D]

Elections of local councils were held throughout the USSR Dec. 17 with voters offered slates of Bolsheviki and approved non-party members. [See Vol. X, p. 85N]

Albania. Albania announced a protest to Italy Jan. 7 against alleged parachuting of U.S.-trained Italian spies into Albania. Moscow radio also charged Jan. 3 that Yugoslavia, Italy and Greece were helping U.S. spies infiltrate Albania. *Albanie Libre*, a Rome newspaper of Albanian refugees, said Jan. 7 that Gen. Enver Hoxha's Govt. had tightened police measures against resistance to his rule and given Russians more control of his armed forces. [See Vol. X, p. 338A-B]

Burma. The Burmese Army recovered 7 major rice producing areas from rebels last year and Burmese rice exports increased 38% over 1949, Pres. Sao Schwe Thaik said Jan. 4, 3d anniversary of the Burmese Republic. The Army reported Jan. 6 that 500 rebels who deserted the Army in 1948 had surrendered at Yenangyaung, North Burma oil center. Rangoon's main waterworks at Gyobyu, in rebel hands 3 years, was reported recaptured Jan. 7. The Army also reported progress Dec. 30 in a drive against the Central Burma stronghold of pro-Soviet White Flag Communists. (White Flag is said to have made a pact to cede North Burma to China in return for military and economic aid). A leftwing Socialist faction led by ex-Labor Min. Thakin Lwin broke with the Socialist Burmese Govt. Dec. 15 and formed a pro-Soviet Burma Workers & Peasants Party that supports Red China. [See Vol. X, p. 377M]

Canada. The Govt. reported Jan. 4 that Canada's reserves of gold and U.S. dollars Dec. 31 totaled $1,742,000,000, a decrease of $48 million since the Canadian dollar was freed from fixed exchange rates Oct. 1. [See Vol. X, pp. 377N, 318C] . . . Steel Co. of Canada, Ltd. announced plans Jan. 5 to increase its production capacity 50% by building new plants in Hamilton, Ont. Present annual capacity: 1,080,000 net tons of steel, 750,000 net tons of pig iron . . . Canadian Govt. employes, whose pay was raised in December in line with pay of private workers, went on a 39-hour week Jan. 1 and will have 35-hour summertime work weeks . . . Mayoralty elections: Arthur J. Reaume won in Windsor by a recount Jan. 8; Camillien Houde was reelected in Montreal Dec. 11 for a 7th term.

Czechoslovakia. A system of collective law offices whose members will be paid by the Govt. took effect Jan. 1 as another step toward eliminating "the remnant of capitalism" in Czechoslovakia. The Czech Govt. also adopted Jan. 1 a new 364-day calendar for business and economic affairs, each quarter having 2 4-week and one 5-week months with Dec. 31 marked off. (The 365-day Gregorian calendar will continue to be used in everyday life.) The Prague City Council reported Dec. 14 it had shut down 18% of the city's bars and wine shops because they did not "serve the interests of the population." [See Vol. X, pp. 61H-J, 10M] . . . A report in Prague that Soviet Marshal Ivan Konev, 57, was running the Czech Army in the same way that Marshal Konstantin Rokossovsky operates as Defense Minister in Poland was denied Jan. 9 by a Czech Govt. spokesman. He said the story was "silly" because "Rokossovsky is a Pole and Konev is not a Czech," but admitted Konev might be sojourning at the Karlsbad spa for a "rest." [See Vol. X, pp. 238P-239A, 150F] . . . A Rome report Dec. 31 said Czechoslovakia imprisoned or deported over 1,000 Roman Catholic priests in 1950. A bishop, 2 abbots and 7 other priests were given 10-year-to-life sentences in Prague State Court Dec. 2 for an alleged plot against the Czech Govt. inspired by the U.S. and the Vatican. [See Vol. X, p. 255B]

France. Edouard Herriot, 78, Radical Socialist leader, was reelected French Natl. Assembly president Jan. 9. [See Vol. X, p. 22A-B] . . . Completion of the western world's only wind tunnel big enough to test a full-sized jet fighter plane at supersonic speeds was reported by France Jan. 9. [See Vol. VIII, p. 106L] . . . Coca-Cola was banned in the wine-producing town of Beaucaire Jan. 6 as a menace to wine sales. [See Vol. X, p. 254L] . . . France Jan. 2 banned the Russian magazines *Soviet Union*, *Soviet Literature*, *Soviet Woman*, *Ogoniok* and *Krokodil*. It had previously banned *New Times*. [See Vol. X, p. 376M]

Greece. A new Populist Unionist Party was formed Jan. 6 by Panayotis Kanellopoulos' Natl. Unionists and a dissident Populist (Royalist) faction led by Stephano Stephanopoulos, foe of regular Populist leader Constantin Tsaldaris. The new party has 34 adherents in Parliament, enough to give it the balance of power there. (Tsaldaris won a libel judgment Nov. 10 against a newspaper that accused him of personal involvement in the alleged Piraeus port fraud.) [See Vol. X, p. 356C] . . . Premier Sophocles Venizelos and most of the Cabinet moved their headquarters to Salonika temporarily Jan. 8. They will spend about a month there to dispel opinion in Salonika that the Govt. does not treat it as well as Athens . . . The Athens daily *Democratikos* and other pro-Cominform publications were banned Jan. 4 as subversive. [See Vol. X, p. 175A] . . . 5 alleged World War II quislings, including ex-Premier Constantin Logo Thetopoulos, were granted royal pardons Jan. 4 after they repented.

India. Hard-pressed for food because of an estimated 6 million-ton loss due to floods and earthquakes in 1950, India made a barter agreement with Red China Jan. 1 to trade 16,500 tons of jute for 50,000 tons of Chinese rice. Amb.-to-U.S. Mme. Vikaya Lakshmi Pandit asked the U.S. Dec. 16 to grant or sell India 2 million tons of grain to avert a famine. (The U.S. announced a $1.2 million grant to India Dec. 27 for "Point 4" technical advisory aid.) [See Vol. X, pp. 364F, 267E, 182A]

The Dominion Govt. threatened Jan. 6 to depose the Gaekwar of Baroda for challenging inclusion of Baroda in Bombay State. He wants a separate state of Baroda. He and other Indian princes formed a "trade union" in a Bombay meeting Dec. 27 to defend their traditional rights and privileges. [See Vol. X, p. 158N; IX, 147E] . . . Indian Cabinet changes Dec. 26: Posts of the late Dep. Prime Min. Sardar V. Patel were divided between ex-Gov. Gen. Chakravarthi Rajagopalachari (as Home Affairs Min.) and N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar (as States Min.). Numerous economic ministries were consolidated under Commerce & Industry Min. H. K. Mahtab, Works-Production-Supply Min. N. V. Gadill and Natural Resources-Scientific Research Min. Sri Prakasa. [See Vol. X, pp. 411P, 302P]

Israel. The Orthodox bloc ended a threat of a Cabinet crisis Jan. 7 when Prime Min. David Ben-Gurion agreed to let parents in work camps as well as immigrant camps elect to send their children to religious schools. [See Vol. X, pp. 350H, 86J] . . . A censorship board's ban on use of the German language in concerts and other public performances was upheld by the Govt. Jan. 1 because German signifies "the people who . . . brought disaster to 1/3 of the Jewish nation." [See Vol. X, p. 415H]

The American Financial & Development Corp. for Israel announced in New York Jan. 7 it will try to sell $500 million worth of Israeli Govt. bonds in the U.S. the next 3 years. Henry Morgenthau Jr., head of the corporation, retired Jan. 1 as United Jewish Appeal chairman and was succeeded by Dr. Joseph J. Schwartz, Joint Distribution Com. director. (UJA's 1951 fund-raising goal: $203,684,577.) [See Vol. X, pp. 419J, 350J] . . . Israel Barzilay, resigned Israeli Min. to Poland, applied to Poland for political sanctuary Dec. 30. He denounced Israel's support of "American aggression in Korea." . . . New secretary-general of Histadrut (Israeli Fed. of Labor) Dec. 20: Mordecai Namin, ex-Amb. to Russia, succeeding Agri. Min. Pinhas Lubianiker.

Nepal. The Govt. of Nepal announced Jan. 8 following a new outbreak of Congress Party rebellion that its Parliament and hereditary Prime Minister, Maharajah Mohan Shumshere Jung Bahadur Rana, have agreed to return of King Tribhubana Bir Bikram, 46, who was deposed in favor of his 3-year-old grandson and fled to India 7 weeks ago. Congress Party forces seized Tansen in western Nepal Jan. 7 and the Govt. agreed next day to these terms: restoration of the King; 7 Congress Party memberships

in the 14-man Nepal Cabinet; election of a Constituent Assembly within 2 years to draft a new constitution; full amnesty for political prisoners. [See Vol. X, p. 378B]

Philippines. Maj. Gen. Mariano Castaneda, Filipino Army Chief of Staff, was assigned Jan. 1 to a Washington mission seeking more U.S. aid for the Filipino Armed Forces. The Philippines Constabulary, merged with the Army several months ago, was further reduced in stature Dec. 27 when Brig. Gen. Alberto Ramos was relieved as its chief and succeeded by a colonel. The constabulary has been under bipartisan criticism for brutality in Huk guerrilla and Moro areas. [See Vol. X, pp. 378C, 374G] . . . The Philippines and Pakistan signed a treaty in Washington Jan. 3 providing for peaceful settlement of disputes and "everlasting amity." [See Vol. X, p. 171J]

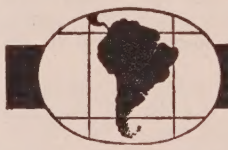
Spain. Turkey and Spain agreed Jan. 1 to exchange Ambassadors instead of Ministers. Sir John Balfour, British Amb. to Argentina, was named Amb. to Spain (first since 1946) Dec. 19. Spain and Chile resumed diplomatic relations Dec. 26 after a 4-year lapse. The French Natl. Assembly's Forgn. Affairs Com. voted 21-20 in favor of a Communist resolution against resuming diplomatic relations with Spain Dec. 20. [See Vol. X, p. 416D] . . . Pay of Spanish Govt. employes was raised 20% Jan. 1. Many private workers have been granted cost-of-living increases recently, but official figures indicate the average Spaniard has less than half his purchasing power in pre-civil war 1936. [See Vol. X, p. 255C]

Yugoslavia. CARE announced Jan. 5 that arrangements have been made for it to distribute $15 million worth of U.S. Govt.-owned surplus food to Yugoslav children, sick and aged apart from the $70 million worth of U.S. food relief already scheduled. A claim Jan. 8 by the Cominform Journal in Bucharest that the 30-division Yugoslav Army is riddled with Cominform agents was dismissed by Yugoslav spokesmen as "wishful thinking" by their Soviet-bloc foes. (Belgrade reported Jan. 2 that its Forgn. Min. Edvard Kardelj ignored an invitation to attend a Soviet reception during the UN Gen. Assembly session in New York a few weeks ago. He suspected a Soviet plot to make Congress, then considering U.S. food relief to Yugoslavia, think the Tito-Cominform break was not genuine.) [See Vol. X, p. 423L]

Aden's eastern state of Mukalla was placed under martial law Dec. 29 after Nationalist rioters attacked the Sultan's Palace Guard. [See Vol. IX, p. 366G] . . . **Arab League** Secy.-Gen. Abdul Rahman Azzam had an audience with Pope Pius XII in Rome Jan. 4 and said Moslem states will intensify their efforts to form a common religious front with other faiths. [See Vol. X, pp. 390K, 347D] . . . **Australia** launched a Golden Jubilee celebration of its 50th anniversary Jan. 1. (Commonwealth of Australia was established Jan. 1, 1901.) [See Vol. X, p. 377M] . . . **Bulgaria** announced Jan. 8 that Georgi T. Vesselinov has become Interior Minister (his office controls the police) and ex-Interior Min. Roussi Chritozov has taken over a new Food & Supply Ministry. The U.S. State Dept. said Dec. 27 that a Bulgarian Govt. decree Nov. 7 permits Soviet citizens to hold controlling positions in the Sofia regime. [See Vol. X, p. 423L-M] . . . **Finland** announced Jan. 5 that it delivered $27 million worth of goods in war reparations payments to Russia last year. A similar payment by Sept. 1952 will eliminate the World War II debt to Russia. (All Finnish assets in the U.S. blocked since World War II were unfrozen Nov. 30.) [See Vol. X, p. 245J] . . . **Iran** announced cancelation Jan. 8 of contracts with 11 U.S. engineering management concerns as advisers on Iran's 7-year economic development program. The Americans said their work was hampered by Iranian politicians. [See Vol. X, p. 364F]

Ireland and Northern Ireland representatives meeting in Dublin Jan. 9 proposed that the 2 Irish Govts. jointly buy the Great Northern Railway, which operates in both parts of Ireland and is the last privately owned Irish railroad. With the Irish Republic's railroads hampered and banks closed because of strikes, the Irish oil deliverymen's union began a sympathy slowdown Jan. 2. [See Vol. X, p. 182C] . . . **Italy's** last Fascist Party secretary (1943-44), Gino Bardi, has been released from prison in Rome after serving 3 yrs. 9 mos. of a 22-yr. sentence, it was revealed Jan. 3 [see Vol. X, p. 278K-L]. 500,000 Rome labor union members staged token strikes Jan. 4 against the 2d Govt.-authorized rent increase in 6 months. Rents have gone up 150% since June. [See Vol. X, p. 331H] . . . **Jordan's** King Abdullah signified his opposition to internationalization of Jerusalem by appointing a Cabinet-rank Custodian of the Holy Places, Ragheb Pasha Nashashibi, for Jordan-occupied Palestine Dec. 31. [See Vol. X, p. 407N]

Poland enacted a law Jan. 8 to let Polish women who marry foreigners retain Polish citizenship and deny citizenship to Poles abroad who act "to the detriment of the state." Construction of 720,000 new apartments and 239 industrial plants in 1951 was approved by Parliament in Warsaw Dec. 31. Russia gave Poland a 2.2 billion-ruble ($550 million) credit Dec. 7 to buy industrial equipment. [See Vol. X, p. 378D] . . . **Rumanians** Dec. 3 elected members of a 414-member Natl. Assembly and thousands of district and local People's Councils, thus putting the country under Soviet-style rule. Only the Red-dominated People's Dem. Front entered candidates. [See Vol. X, pp. 423M, 251G] . . . **Saudi Arabia's** income from Arabian-American Oil Co. operations will be increased about 1/3 to a 50-50 share of the company's net earnings, it was disclosed Jan. 2. Under an agreement reached in December King Ibn Saud's Govt. will collect income taxes as well as oil royalties from the company. The agreement is retroactive to the start of 1950, will give Saudi Arabia about $90 million for 1950 and over $100 million this year. (Ownership of Arabian-American Oil: 30% each by Standard of N.J., Standard of Calif. and Texas Co., 10% by Socony-Vacuum.) [See Vol. X, p. 350K; IX, 143A] . . . **South African** Governor General sworn in Jan. 1 for a 5-year term: Dr. Ernest G. Jansen, ex-House Speaker and lifelong advocate of a republic, succeeding G. Brand van Zyl. (Successor to the late Jan Christiaan Smuts as United Party leader Nov. 22: Jacobus G. N. Strauss.) [See Vol. X, pp. 378E, 296G; V, 344L] . . . **Thailand** agreed Jan. 5 to settle British, Australian and Indian World War II claims against it for £5,224,000 ($14,627,200). [See Vol. X, p. 332C; IX, 57A]



LATIN AMERICA

Argentina. Argentina and France signed an agreement Jan. 5 covering $300 million worth of trade in 1951. France will get grain, oil, wool and other raw products; Argentina will get steel, coal and luxury manufactures. (Argentina's first automobile factory was opened in Buenos Aires Nov. 30 with ceremonies attended by Pres. Juan D. Perón.) [See Vol. X, p. 370P] . . . Dr. Ricardo Balbín, imprisoned since March 12 for disrespect toward Pres. Perón, was pardoned by Perón from a 5-year prison sentence Jan. 2 and freed in La Plata. [See Vol. X, p. 86M]

Brazil. Police reported seizure of weapons, explosives and propaganda material in raids Jan. 3 on clubs maintained by the outlawed Brazilian Communist party. Raids came on the birthday of Luis Carlos Prestes, Brazilian Red leader, who is in hiding. [See Vol. X, pp. 386M, 325D] . . . The U.S. allocated $800,000 Dec. 21 for technical aid to Brazil under the Truman Point 4 program. [See Vol. X, pp. 384M, 371A]

British Virgin Islands, recently granted limited self-government under a new Constitution, has elected its first legislative council in 50 years (Nov. 23). [See Vol. X, pp. 371A-B, 109J-K] . . . **Cuban** Congress completed action Dec. 12 on a bill granting women equal civil rights with men in such matters as marriage, divorce and transfer of property. [See Vol. X, p. 325L] . . . **Dominican Republic** Nov. 23 abolished a law passed last February granting freedom to all political prisoners who promise not to repeat their political offenses. [See Vol. X, pp. 182J, 70B] . . . **Ecuador** devalued its monetary unit, the sucre, Dec. 1 to 11¢ U.S. [See Vol. X, p. 246B] . . . **Guatemala** has reduced illiteracy from 48% of the population in 1940 to 25% in 1950, according to a census report Jan. 3. The Jacobo Sanchez Marxist school in Guatemala City, closed in September, was permitted to reopen Dec. 1. Its suppression was held illegal. [See Vol. X, p. 370N-P]

Haiti announced a ban Jan. 1 on the pro-Communist Peasants & Workers Movement and Popular Socialist Party because they had plotted to "sabotage foreign investments in Haiti." 5 publications sponsored by the 2 groups were suppressed. (Haiti's Pres. Paul Magloire was inaugurated Dec. 6.) [See Vol. X, p. 325G] . . . **Mexico** disclosed Jan. 4 that it will spend $116 million this year on oil exploration and drill at least 300 new wells. A new refinery was opened Dec. 26 at Reynosa on the Texas border. The U.S. Dec. 30 lifted its ban on importation of Mexican canned meat after Mexico completed a year without an outbreak of foot and mouth disease. [See Vol. X, p. 325M; IX, 415F-G, 383A-B] . . . **Paraguayan** Govt. put down an attempted revolt at Christmas by a dissident "Red Banner" faction

of the dominant Colorado Party, reports to Brazil said Dec. 30. [See Vol. X, p. 262M] . . . **The U.S.** announced Jan. 9 that Chile and Brazil have signed agreements to purchase 2 "mothballed" light cruisers each. They will be sold as war surplus at about 10% of their original cost. Argentina has been made a similar offer. [See Vol. X, pp. 407K, 386N] . . . **Venezuela** ordered AP's bureau chief in Caracas, Robert Berrellez, an American, to leave the country Dec. 29 for sending dispatches hostile to the Venezuelan Govt. [See Vol. X, p. 386P]

EDUCATION & RELIGION

Vatican Bans Clergy in Rotary. A decree forbidding Roman Catholic clergymen to be members of Rotary clubs was published in the Vatican newspaper *L'Osservatore Romano* Jan. 11. Membership was not banned for laymen but they were warned to be cautious about joining. The decree was issued Dec. 20. Vatican spokesmen have charged that many Rotary clubs outside the U.S. were anti-Catholic and had Masonic connections. Arthur La Gueux of Quebec, president of Rotary International and himself a Roman Catholic, denied in Chicago Jan. 11 that Rotary was a "secret organization" or sought to "supplant or interfere" with any religion. [See Vol. X, pp. 419D, 200N-P]

Moral Rearmament vs. Reds. Thousands of European workers and soldiers are turning from communism to the Moral Rearmament Movement, West European labor leaders and army officers told an international M.R.M. assembly in Washington Dec. 31-Jan. 8. British, French and Italian union officials, some of them ex-Reds, said an increasing number of labor disputes are being settled in Europe on the basis of M.R.M. principles. The convention also was told Jan. 7 that M.R.M. was responsible for settlement the past week of threatened pilot strikes against 2 U.S. airlines (United, Natl.). French delegates said their Govt. recognizes M.R.M.'s appeal as an alternate to communism.

M.R.M. founder-leader Frank N. D. Buchman declared Jan. 8 that M.R.M. could bring about elimination of labor-management strife, settle old enmities between nations such as France and Germany and "work with the democratic countries to stamp out communism and further the military rearmament program." (M.R.M. is an outgrowth of the Oxford Group organized by Buchman after World War I. It urges "absolute" adherence to justice, honesty, unselfishness and divine guidance in all human relationships from individual to international levels.) [See Vol. IX, p. 235B-C; VIII, 180F]

Streptomycin Suit Settled. Dr. Selman A. Waksman, Rutgers U. microbiologist, conceded in Superior Court in Newark, N.J. Dec. 29 that Dr. Albert Schatz, 30, his former student, was co-discoverer with him of the antibiotic drug streptomycin. Schatz received in settlement of his suit $150,000 for foreign rights to the drug and 3% of the royalties beginning Oct. 1, 1950. 13 other graduate students will share 7% of the royalties and 12 assistants will get undisclosed cash bonuses. Waksman originally assigned all but 20% of the royalties to the Rutgers Research & Endowment Foundation but voluntarily reduced his own share to 10% in 1949. On this basis, the foundation received about $2,360,000 by Sept. 30, 1950 and Waksman got about $350,000. [See Vol. X, p. 94K]

FINANCE & ECONOMICS

30-Day Price Freeze Dropped. Plans for a 30-day freeze of all prices and wages were dropped by the Govt. Jan. 10, but selective price-wage curbs were still being considered. Price Stabilization Dir. Michael V. DiSalle had drafted a 30-day freeze order, but he yielded to Economic Stabilization Dir. Alan Valentine who argued that "we weren't in the position to staff it." (The Economic Stabilization Agency had 325 employes as of Jan. 10, compared with the OPA's peak employment of 60,000 paid personnel and an even greater number of volunteers.) Pres. Truman told reporters Jan. 11 that wage-price curbs would be imposed soon but he said there was no present intention of controlling farm prices below parity. Disappointing response to the Govt.'s request for a voluntary price freeze was reported this week. Few firms were cooperating. [See Vol. X, p. 410N]

Materials Curbed. The Interior Dept.'s Defense Minerals Admin. Jan. 2 banned hoarding of more than 50 scarce minerals. The list included ores and concentrates of iron, manganese, chromium, cobalt, nickel, tungsten, molybdenum, vanadium, aluminum, magnesium, antimony, copper, lead, cadmium, mercury, tin, zinc. During the last week of 1950 the Natl. Production Admin. had banned use of copper in more than 300 non-defense items and use of cadmium in any non-essential product and ordered drastic cuts in non-defense use of cobalt effective Feb. 1. The cobalt curb was expected to mean sharp curtailment in production of radio and television sets and to bar introduction of color TV "for the duration." The Munitions Board announced Jan. 3 that wool and guayule had been added to the list of strategic materials to be bought for defense stockpiles. Guayule is a substitute source of rubber. World War II experiments in growing it were being revived. [See Vol. X, p. 418E]

U.S. TREASURY STATEMENT

(As of close of business Dec. 29, 1950)

	Dec. 1950	Dec. 1949	July-Dec. 1950	July-Dec. 1949
Receipts	$4,211,496,095	$4,190,982,490	$18,463,658,712	$17,674,614,825
Expenditures	$3,741,955,571	$3,722,269,967	$19,063,012,755	$20,974,413,747
Int. on pub. debt	$967,907,828	$1,007,731,343	$2,389,994,696	$2,559,556,253
Veterans (non-insurance)	$437,148,175	$515,320,444	$2,670,990,408	$3,007,476,396
Surplus	$469,540,523	$468,712,522		
Deficit			$599,354,042	$3,299,798,921

Gross public debt: $256,707,571,188, against $257,130,340,540 a year ago.
Gold reserve: $22,705,631,452, against $24,426,669,540 last year.
Treasury balance: $4,232,414,986.35. [See Vol. X, p. 318J-K]

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

(Rates as of Jan. 2; in terms of U.S. currency)

Argentina (peso)	7.25c	Italy (lira)	*
Australia (pound)	$2.22	Mexico (peso)	11.60c
Belgium (franc)	2.00⅛c	Netherlands (guilder)	26.3c
Brazil (paper cruzeiro)	5.46c	New Zealand (pound)	$2.80
Canada (dollar)	94.69c	Norway (krone)	14.03c
Chile (banking rate, peso)	2.35c	Pakistan (rupee)	30.3c
Colombia (peso)	51.5c	Peru (sol)	6.75c
Cuba (peso)	$1.12½	Portugal (escudo)	3.5c
Denmark (krone)	14.52c	South Africa (pound)	$2.80⅛
France (franc)	.28 11/16c	Sweden (krona)	19.36c
Great Britain (pound)	$2.80⅛	Switzerland (franc)	23.33c
Hong Kong (dollar)	17.5c	Uruguay (peso)	49.75c
India (rupee)	21.03c	Venezuela (bolivar)	30.1c

*Averages 624.83 lire for the dollar [See Vol. X, p. 8E]

OBITUARIES

Goesta A. Bagge, former Swedish Conservative Party leader, Cabinet minister, UN delegate; Jan. 3 in Stockholm.

Henry Baynton, 58, Shakespearean actor who played Hamlet 2,000 times; Jan. 2 in Worthing, Eng.

Sir George Lenthal Cheatle, 85, one of Britain's outstanding authorities on cancer; Jan. 2 in Bushey, Hertfordshire.

Mrs. William Kinnicutt Draper, 79, active in Red Cross work at home and abroad for 46 years; Jan. 1 in New York.

Charles Brown Eddy, attorney, head of Greek Refugee Settlement Comm. 1926-30 (League of Nations); Jan. 9 in Hartford.

Henry Thomas Hackett, 65, an executor and trustee of Pres. Franklin D. Roosevelt's estate; Jan. 9 in Hyde Park, N.Y.

Richard Hart, 35, TV, stage and movie actor; Jan. 2 in New York of a heart attack.

Albert S. Howell, 71, co-founder and board chairman of Bell & Howell Camera Co. credited with taking "flicker" out of movies; Jan. 3 in Chicago.

Dr. Philip Jaisohn, Korean-born physician, former adviser to Royal Korean Court, adviser on Korea to U.S. Army of Occupation in Korea in 1947-48; Jan. 5 in Norristown, Pa.

Arie Kok, 67, gen. secy., Intl. Council of Christian Churches; Jan. 8 in Collingswood, N.J. [See Vol. X, p. 287P]

Edward J. McGoldrick, 80, N.Y. Supreme Court justice for 22 years (retired 1941); Jan. 8 in Amityville, N.Y.

Msgr. Giuseppe Migone, 75, Secret Almoner of Pope Pius XII, secretary to Pope Benedict XV; Jan. 1 in Vatican City.

Dr. Yoshio Nishina, 61, scientist recognized as the "father of physics" in Japan; Jan. 10 in Tokio of cancer.

Sinclair Lewis, 65, one of America's greatest novelists; Jan. 10 in a nursing home near Rome of paralysis of the heart.

Facts on Lewis: Born Feb. 7, 1885 in Sauk Centre, Minn. (later immortalized in "Main Street"), son of a country doctor, descended from 10 generations of Yankees. Left Yale after 3 years to join Upton Sinclair's utopian project, Helicon Hall, Englewood, N.J.; later returned to get his B.A. in 1907. Tried unsuccessfully to break into journalism, became a manuscript reader, a magazine editor, then an editor for a book publisher. Starting with "Our Mr. Wrenn," his first novel, published in 1914, he wrote 22 novels which won him a worldwide reputation. "Main Street," published in 1920, was his first big hit and was followed by "Babbitt" (1922), "Arrowsmith" (1925), "Elmer Gantry" (1927) and "Dodsworth" (1929). These 5 are considered his best. Other bestsellers: "Work of Art" (1934), "It Can't Happen Here" (1935), "Prodigal Parents" (1938), "Bethel Merriday" (1940), "Gideon Planish" (1943), "Cass Timberlane" (1945), "Kingsblood Royal" (1947) and "The God-Seeker" (1949). His last book, "World So Wide" (about Dodsworth after he retires to Italy), is running serially in a magazine.

SINCLAIR LEWIS

Lewis was the first American to win the Nobel Prize in literature (1930). In 1926 he turned down the Pulitzer Prize. He was married twice: in 1914 to Grace Livingston Hegger (1 son, Wells, killed in World War II), who divorced him in 1928, and 1928 to Dorothy Thompson, who divorced him in 1942. They had one son, Michael. [See indexes to Vols. II, IV, VII, IX, X]

Prince Morimasa Nashimoto, 76, a relative of both Emperor Hirohito and Empress Nagako who was held as a war criminal suspect in 1945-46; Jan. 1 in Tokio. He was Supreme War Councilor in World War II. [See Vol. VI, p. 114M]

Olga Nethersole, 80, famous English actress prior to World War I who quit the stage in 1914 to devote her time to nursing and public health; Jan. 9 in Bournemouth, Eng.

William C. Osborn, 88, pres. of Children's Aid Society 1901-49, Metropolitan Museum of Art 1941-47; Jan. 3 in N.Y.

Sir John Victor Thomas Perowne, 53, British Minister to the Vatican; Jan. 8 in Rome.

Mrs. Hilton Philipson, onetime "Gaiety Girl" who became Britain's 3d woman Parliament member; Jan. 9 in Brighton, Eng.

Dr. Walter Rautenstrauch, 70, Columbia U. professor, pioneer in industrial engineering, Technocracy; Jan. 3 in New York.

Samuel D. Riddle, 89, turfman, owner of Man o' War and War Admiral; Jan. 8 in Media, Pa. [See Vol. VII, p. 348J]

E. Wilhelm Sollmann, 69, a founder of Weimar Republic, Interior Min. in Stresemann Cabinet, anti-Nazi editor and MP who fled Germany in 1933; Jan. 6 in New Haven, Conn.

Walbridge Smith Taft, 65, attorney, yachtsman, nephew of Pres. William Howard Taft; Jan. 2 in New York.

Ronald True, 58, whose reprieve by the British Home Secretary threatened to topple the Baldwin Govt. in 1922 when he was sent to the Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum instead of being hanged for killing Gertrude Yates; Jan. 8 in Broadmoor, Berkshire.

Jan Valtin (Richard Julius Herman Krebs), 45, author of sensational *Out of the Night* (published 1941) about his experiences as Communist and Nazi agent in Germany; Jan. 1 in Chestertown, Md. of pneumonia. [See Vol. X, p. 151A]

Michael Waters, 80, so-called "King" of the 100-acre Inishmurray Island off the Irish coast; Jan. 7 in Sligo, Ireland.

Prof. Roy Dickinson Welsh, 65, "father of music" at Princeton U. where he headed Music Dept.; Jan. 8 in Princeton, N.J.

Max Werner (Aleksandr M. Shifrin), 49, Kharkov-born military analyst and author; Jan. 8 in N.Y. of a heart attack.

Bouck White, 76, who preached social revolt in his "Church of the Social Revolution" in New York during World War I, later turned to pottery making and philosophy at his retreat in the Helderberg Mts. in N.Y. state; Jan. 7 in Menands, N.Y.

Dr. Francis Carter Wood, 81, internationally known cancer research specialist, a pioneer in the use of X-rays and radium for cancer; Jan. 5 in Englewood, N.J.

SPORTS

Boxing. Ex-heavyweight champ Joe Louis, 36, at 210¼, knocked out Freddie Beshore of Harrisburg, Pa., 191½, in 2 mins. 48 secs. of the 4th round in Detroit Jan. 3. [See Vol. X, p. 388H]

World lightweight champ Ike Williams of Trenton, N.J. knocked out José Gatica of Argentina, South American lightweight champ, in 2 mins. 9 secs. of the first round of a non-title bout in New York Jan. 5. [See Vol. X, p. 224H]

FOOTBALL BOWL GAMES JAN. 1

ROSE BOWL, Pasadena, Calif.—Michigan 14, California 6 (upset).
SUGAR, New Orleans—Kentucky 13, Oklahoma 7 (upset).*
COTTON, Dallas—Tennessee 20, Texas 14 (upset).
ORANGE, Miami—Clemson 15, Miami 14.
'GATOR, Jacksonville, Fla.—Wyoming 20, Washington & Lee 7.
SUN, El Paso, Tex.—West Texas State 14, Cincinnati 13.
SALAD, Phoenix, Ariz.—Miami (Ohio) 34, Arizona State (Tempe) 21.
CIGAR, Tampa, Fla.—LaCrosse (Wis.) Teachers 47, Valparaiso 14.
TANGERINE, Orlando, Fla.—Morris Harvey 35, Emory & Henry 14.
OLEANDER, Galveston, Tex.—San Angelo Jr. Coll. 6, Wharton Jr. Coll. 0.
PRAIRIE VIEW (Negro), Houston, Tex.—Prairie View 6, Bishop 6 (tie).
ICE, Fairbanks, Alaska—Alaska U. 0, Ladd AF Base 0 (tie).
SENIOR (college sr. all-stars), Mobile, Ala. Jan. 6—South 19, North 18.

*Ended 31-game Okla. winning streak. [See Vol. X, pp. 360K, 428J, 388F]

MISCELLANEOUS

Married. Infanta Dolores de Bourbon Sicilias y Orleans, 41, sister-in-law of Don Juan, Spanish Pretender, to Carlos Chias, 28, her son's teacher, in Sevilla Dec. 29. (Don Juan forbade the marriage and stripped her of her royal rights as a princess.) . . . Edgar N. Eisenhower, lawyer, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's brother, to Lucy Dawson, his secretary, in Tacoma, Wash. Dec. 23 (his 3d marriage). . . . Actor Henry Fonda, 43, to Susan Blanchard, 22, stepdaughter of Oscar Hammerstein 2d, in New York Dec. 28 (his 3d marriage).* [See X, 128D] . . . Glenna Lee McCarthy, 17, daughter of Texas millionaire Glenn McCarthy, elopement Dec. 2 in Waco, Tex. with George Pontikes, 19, Rice Institute football player and son of an immigrant cobbler, revealed in Houston Dec. 26. Her sister Margaret, 19, married Harry Richards Jr., Texas A&M student and a banker's son, in Houston Dec. 27. . . . Mrs. Ethel du Pont Roosevelt, 34, ex-wife of FDR Jr., to Benjamin S. Warren Jr., 38, Detroit lawyer, in Wilmington, Del. Dec. 27 (2d marriage for both). [See Vol. IX, p. 164M] . . . British actress Jean Simmons, 21, to British film star Stewart Granger, 37, in Tucson, Ariz. Dec. 21 (his 2d marriage).

Burgess Meredith, 42, actor, to Kaja Sundsten, ex-"Peep Show" dancer, 20, of Seattle; marriage "several months ago" disclosed in New York Jan. 8. Meredith and Paulette Goddard, his 3d wife, were divorced in 1949. [See Vol. X, p. 311P]

Divorced. Actress Lynn Bari, 31, from producer Sid Luft, 34, in Los Angeles Dec. 26 (cruelty). . . . Actress Marie Wilson, 34, from actor Allan Nixon, 32, in Las Vegas Dec. 29 (cruelty).

Disasters. 71 persons were reported drowned and 60 missing Jan. 3 after floods swept the Rhab plain area of Morocco. At least 132 railway workers were killed when a delayed dynamite blast set off an avalanche Jan. 3 in the Andes near the coastal town of Chimbote, Peru. 500 lives were lost in a 2-day tornado in the Comoro Islands between Madagascar and Africa in the Indian Ocean, according to Tananarive reports Jan. 4.

Holiday Deaths. 304 traffic deaths occurred in the U.S. over the New Year week-end, according to the AP Jan. 6.

79th Wreck Victim. The 79th victim of the Long Island RR wreck Nov. 22 died in New York Dec. 30. Maj. Gen. William H. Draper Jr., investment banker, was named trustee of the bankrupt railroad Dec. 8. [See p. 388N]

Plane Crash. 18 persons were killed in the crash of an Argentine airliner near Cobos, Argentina Dec. 30. A 7-year-old girl survived. [See Vol. X, p. 420K]

Flagpole Record. Erma Leach, 25, blonde and shapely, ended a 152-day session atop a 60-foot pole in San Francisco Jan. 1 to claim the world's flagpole sitting record and win $7,500, a fur coat and a Cadillac. A used-car dealer sponsored her. [See Vol. IX, p. 336K]

Bushman, 22, famed $100,000 gorilla of Lincoln Park Zoo in Chicago, died in his cage there Jan. 1. [See Vol. IX, p. 384P]

Hugh Casey, 37, ex-Brooklyn Dodger pitcher, was ruled by 3 judges in New York Dec. 29 to be the father of a son born to Hilda Weissman, 25, Nov. 2, 1949. [See Vol. VIII, p. 376F]

*Peter Fonda, 10, was seriously wounded in Ossining, N.Y. Jan. 6 while his father was honeymooning in the Virgin Islands. Peter accidentally discharged a target pistol while reloading it.